The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Mail.

Effects of the Imperial Decree in France.

The Concessions Received with General Favor.

The Cabinet Changes Thought to Indicate a Warlike Policy.

Relations of England and the United States.

The Question of Submitting the Alabama Claims to Arbitration.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

FRANCE.

The Resignation of the Ministry—The Reconstituted Cabinet.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 21.

All the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations to the Emperor, but six of them were not accepted. The resignation of M. FOULD was among those which were accepted. M. ROUHER remains in the Cabinet, and at present will preside over the Finance and State Departments. GENOUILLY will take charge of the Naval, and LAROQUETTE of the Agricultural Departments. The rest of the Cabinet is unchanged.

The Cabinet Changes Thought to Indicate a Warlike Policy.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21.

It is said there is much excitement in Paris over the changes in the Imperial Cabinet, and it is thought they indicate a more warlike policy on the part of the Emperor.

The French Press applauds the reforms made by NAPOLEON.

The Powers of the Senate to be Increased.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 21.

It is stated in official circles that the powers of the Senate will be increased.

The majority of the journals of this city, in their editorials upon the subject, declare that the reforms announced by the Emperor are very liberal.

The Government Anxious to Explain its Foreign Policy.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 21—Evening.

The *Moniteur* to-day says, the Government is anxious to explain to the French Chambers its foreign policy, and will accept questions on the subject at the opening of the session; which will be substituted for usual debate upon the address.

Marshal Bazaine Said to Have Been Relieved.

PARIS, Monday, Jan 21.

A rumor is current here that an order has been issued which relieves Marshal BAZAINE of his high powers in Mexico.

ENGLAND.

Lord Derby and the Reform Question.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21.

It is said that Lord DERBY has concluded not to present a Government Reform Bill to Parliament.

THE EAST.

Renewal of Troubles in Lebanon.

MARSEILLES, Monday, Jan. 21.

Dispatches from the East state that the troubles in Lebanon have been renewed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Consols 90⅝c. for money.

American Securities are selling as follows:

United States Five-Twenties..........72¾
Illinois Central Shares..........80½
Erie Railway Shares..........48

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21—Evening.

Consols closed at 90¾ for money.

American Securities closed at the following prices:

United States Five-Twenties..........72¾
Illinois Central Shares..........80½
Erie Railway Shares..........48

American Securities at Paris and Frankfort.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 21—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted here to-day at 72.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 21—Evening.

United States Five-Twenties sold to-day at 76.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 21.

Cotton to-day shows a declining tendency. The market is dull, and the sales of the day amounted to 6,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 21—Evening.

COTTON.—The market continues dull, but prices are unchanged. Middling Uplands closed at 14⅛d.

PETROLEUM sold to-day at 1s. 6½d. for Refined Pennsylvania.

LINSEED CAKES are quoted at £11 per ton.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21—Evening.

The market for Breadstuffs is firm.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, which left New-York Jan. 5, touched at this port and proceeded to Liverpool.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

The City of New-York at this Port and the North American at Portland.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. LEITCH, which left Liverpool at noon on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th January, arrived here yesterday morning.

The mails by the steamship *Asia* also arrived here from Boston yesterday.

The steamer *North American*, Capt. KERR, from Liverpool Jan. 10 and Greencastle Jan. 11, arrived at Portland, Me., at 10 o'clock last evening.

Owing to the severe snow storms, the Greencastle telegraph lines were down, so that she brings no later dispatches thence. Details of the effects of the disastrous gales continue to be published. The damage has been great on land and on water, including many wrecks and loss of life.

The English papers contain accounts from all parts of the country of great storms, floods, shipwrecks and deaths from cold and destitution. The frost and snow of the previous week had been succeeded by violent wind and rain.

Among other disasters reported is the total loss off the Head of Kinsale, Ireland, of the ship *Harvest Queen*, bound from Swansea to Baltimore. One seaman named JAMES DOYLE, was saved by clinging to a spar, but it is feared the rest of the crew were drowned.

The London *Times* remarks that the movement for the impeachment of President JOHNSON is evidence of the revolution through which the Union is passing. It is a hint of what may come after. The fate of JOHNSON is a trifle compared with the safeguards of all personal liberty and individual freedom, which are thus subject to the unchecked caprice of a fluctuating majority.

The Paris students recently arrested and tried for holding illegal meetings had been condemned to various terms of imprisonment—the longest being fifteen months.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* announces, on the strength of private information, that the health of the Empress CHARLOTTE, of Mexico, has sensibly improved.

Another shock of earthquake was felt in Algeria on the morning of the 4th, during a deluge of rain. No mishap occurred.

The North German Parliament may be expected to meet twelve days after the termination of the elections, or about the 24th of February.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* says: "Letters from Thuringa published here have given circulation to the report that the Duke of Saxe Coburg, Gotha, has resolved to abdicate his sovereign rights in favor of Prussia. Nothing is known here of any such resolution."

The political emigrants at Bologna had largely signed an address which virtually calls for the overthrow of the Pope. They demand that the Governors of the City of Rome and its Provinces shall cease to be the worst in Europe.

The foreign troops in papal pay be disbanded, that men confined in prison for supposed offences against religion be released, and that the dominion of the Priests shall be shaken off. The address declares that liberty is only to be won by bloodshed.

An official dispatch from Admiral ROZE, dated 17th November, says the French squadron had left Kangboa, after burning the Government establishments and the palace—the King of Corea having taken no further notice of the negotiations which had been opened.

It is noticed that one part of the New-Year's speech of the King of Italy, relating to the keeping up of the army, was kept from the telegrams forwarded at the time. One clause of the speech certainly alluded to such an eventuality as further war for Italy; and it is certain that the whole tenor of the speech was for keeping up the army.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Question of Arbitration—How Such a Mode of Settlement would Affect Both Countries.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

We have authority to state that in reply to a communication received from the Government of the United States, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether that Government is prepared to accept the principle of arbitration upon the pending differences arising out of the late civil war, provided an agreement can be come to as to the points to which such arbitration should apply.

From the London Times, Jan. 9.

It is with hearty satisfaction that we record the friendly overtures made by Her Majesty's Government to that of the United States. Lord STANLEY, as we announced yesterday, has instructed the British Minister at Washington to propose a resort to arbitration on the differences arising out of the American war, and from the language in which this decision has been made public by the Foreign Office, *we may infer that a recent communication from Mr. Seward paved the way for its adoption.* It is now for the Government of the United States to say whether they will accede to the principle of arbitration, the precise terms and subjects of which are properly reserved for subsequent discussion. Upon the latter point we cannot anticipate that any serious difficulty will be found. Of course the depredations of the *Alabama* are the real sources of dispute, and the great question for the arbitrator will be to what extent, if any, Great Britain is responsible, legally or morally, under circumstances to be duly set forth in the case, for the consequences of her escape from the Mersey. The law officers of the two countries, if they could meet for consultation, *would probably succeed, within a very few hours, in framing a statement perfectly satisfactory to both.* There is, indeed, no controversy about the facts; the controversy is about the principles which should be applied to them. Here the amplest discretion should, upon every ground, be left to the arbitrator. The object is not to obtain a judicial determination of a legal doubt, but to bring about an equitable arrangement between two innocent parties, who being nations and not individuals, have no common superior. So long as the construction of our Foreign Enlistment Act was before the Law Courts, it was inevitable that especial stress should be laid on the legal aspect of the claim preferred by the United States; when it once comes before the arbitrator, it is the moral aspect which should predominate. Municipal tribunals are governed by precedent, even in matters involving national interests, not because precedent is a sounder guide than principles of justice, but rather because an adherence to precedent is the only safeguard against partiality and the only security for uniformity of decision. This reason is manifestly inapplicable to the adjudication of international differences by a sovereign Power. Such a proceeding is more analogous to the intervention of a peacemaker between two friends who have disagreed than to any ordinary litigation. The supreme end of a legal judgment is that it should be in strict conformity with the law; the supreme end of international, as of private, mediation is to effect a settlement which can be accepted on both sides with honor.

Will Lord STANLEY, however, be supported by public opinion in making a proposal all but identical with that which Lord RUSSELL declined, and thereby incurring the risk of a refusal from the United States? *We venture to believe that he will, and, further, that his moral courage in taking a course repugnant to a false but plausible sentiment of national dignity will be rewarded by success.* It should always be remembered that Lord RUSSELL's final reply to Mr. ADAMS was the conclusion of an elaborate correspondence on our alleged liability for injuries inflicted by the *Alabama* and her consorts. That correspondence was conducted almost exclusively upon the narrow basis of an appeal to precedents, and as the burden of proof lay upon Mr. ADAMS, Lord RUSSELL possessed a great advantage, which he turned skilfully to account. There were very few precedents relevant to the argument, but of these one of the most recent and important, in which the United States had occupied the position of defendant, happened to be in our favor. Lord RUSSELL, chiefly on this case, had already committed himself to a denial of the American claim before it was ultimately presented in a practical shape, and his prompt rejection of it in that shape followed almost by way of logical consequence. We do not justify this part of Lord RUSSELL's policy, *and we regret the ungracious language in which an unpalatable reply was conveyed.* It would have been far better to suggest a change in the form of the claim than to cut off all prospect of its being entertained in any form whatever. At the same time, Lord RUSSELL's error may be partly explained by the turn which the discussion had taken, and partly excused by the peremptory tone of Mr. ADAMS' remonstrances. But an error it was, as we have more than once pointed out, not only in policy, but on principles of reason and right. There are, doubtless, some demands so monstrous that it would be impossible for any nation to consent to arbitration upon them; but when a Government on terms of amity with our own complains of having been aggrieved by our default, and offers to submit its alleged grievance to arbitration, it is no sufficient answer to say that we cannot allow a foreign sovereign to sit in judgment on our conduct. We have been parties to a declaration in favor of referring international disputes to arbitration; we have actually referred a late dispute with a much weaker Power to arbitration and bowed to the arbitrator's award, and we should certainly tender arbitration to any State against which Great Britain had a cause of complaint. Then, why demur to arbitration, when proposed by the United States, only because we have implicit confidence in the justice of our cause? We say again that Lord RUSSELL's unqualified rejection of Mr. ADAMS' tender was a false step, and if a false step, that Lord STANLEY was bound to retrace it without needless delay and without unworthy reservations. There is nothing half so undignified as being in the wrong, nor was there any means of placing us in the right except by assuming the initiative and inviting the United States to meet us half way.

Whether they will do so, and if so, in what spirit they will do so, remains to be seen. We can hardly expect that Mr. SEWARD will lose the opportunity of commenting on our change of attitude, or that some of our New-York cotemporaries will fail to attribute Lord STANLEY's proffered concession to base motives. *It will, perhaps, be said or insinuated but with an entire oblivion of dates, that we presumed on the weakness of America in the day of her calamity, and truckle to her when she has regained her strength.* Now, if this reproach were ever so well deserved, yet it ought not to deter us from acting upon our own convictions of duty. It is, however, wholly undeserved, and capable of being rebutted by plain facts. The moment selected by Mr. SEWARD for pressing his demands upon Lord RUSSELL was precisely that of which the United States, triumphant by sea and land, had utterly crushed the insurrection, still maintaining a vast army and navy on a war footing, and indulging hopes of a speedy reconstruction, which experience has since disappointed. If there ever was a time at which Great Britain had reason to fear a rupture with America, it was that very time when Lord RUSSELL, in its name, repudiated the *Alabama* claims. But we cannot bring ourselves to dwell on this topic, *nor can we suppose that motives so petty and unstatesmanlike will influence the counsels of the United States.* Englishmen did not suspect America of cowardice when, in deference to the clear rules of maritime law, she gave up the prisoners wrongfully captured on board the *Trent*, and Americans of sense will not suspect England of cowardice because, in deference to equally clear dictates of international morality, she retires from an untenable position. The United States Government yielded then, although many persons in this country predicted that national pride would be too strong for them. *It is the turn of our Government to yield now*, and, whether or not their motives be appreciated, we have confidence in the result of their efforts to renew those friendly relations with a kindred people which should never have been interrupted.

POLAND.

The Imperial Decrees Incorporating Poland with Russia.

A St. Petersburgh telegram of Jan. 5, says:

"Three ukases concerning Poland, and bearing date the 19th December, have been issued to-day. The first introduces the Russian system into the financial administration of Poland, and publishes a provisional financial direction for Warsaw, under the control of the Finance Ministry at St. Petersburgh. The definitive constitution of this office as a permanent finance direction is reserved. The second ukase regulates the postal administration of Poland, and subordinates it to the Russian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The third decree simplifies the general Polish administration. It orders that from the 13th of January Poland shall be divided into five, instead of ten Provincial Governments, and eighty-five districts, and that offices for the payment of taxes shall be established on that day in the Governments and districts according to the new division of the new kingdom.

It also grants fuller powers to the Governors, and orders the formation of local bodies of guards.

INDIA.

A Million Deaths from Famine in Eastern India.

Under the above startling heading the *Friend of India* of Nov. 29 writes as follows:

"Mr. T. RAVENSHAW, Commissioner of Orissa, has sent the Bengal Government a report of the famine in that Province. Never has so heart-rending a picture been drawn. An official whose bias, if it exists, must lead him to tone down the horrible facts, estimates the loss of life from want of food and its consequences at from 500,000 to 600,000, and in some places at three-fourths of the whole population. This is among the four and a half millions of Orissa alone, where the official reports show the deaths to be still going on at the rate of 150 a day. The mortality was not less severe proportionally in the adjoining district of Midnapore, with its population of more than half a million. In Ganjam, with nearly a million of people, the calamity was comparatively light, but famine, disease and debility swept away thousands. The same is true of Chota Nagpore. We have a reliable record of the deaths of paupers from famine-stricken districts in Calcutta. Add to all these the mortality in the other districts of Bengal from Saugor Island to Patna and the borders of Nepaul, and we have a record of the loss of life which exceeds in horror and extent that of any one of the six great droughts of India during the last century. Before the destroying angel takes its final flight the tale *will have mounted up beyond a million known deaths.* This is worse than in the great famine which carried off 800,000 people from the Northwestern Doab in 1838. We have reason to believe that the most terrible of all recorded afflictions of this kind, that of 1770, was not more ruthless in its murderous work than this which still demands its daily holocaust. For the greater part of that million of deaths has occurred not over a wide extent of territory, nor among millions of people, *but within an area not larger than that of England and Wales, and among a people who do not exceed six millions in number.* No plague, no black death, no yellow fever, no great physical convulsion like the most tremendous earthquake on record, has engulfed so many victims. The last famine, of which BAIRD SMITH was the alleviator and historian, carried off half a million, or only a twenty-sixth of the thirteen millions affected, and the starvation price of food was never higher than 7½ seers the rupee. This, ere it closes, *will have swallowed up a sixth of the people*, among whom rice sometimes was not to be had at all, and for many a long month not lower than 6 seers the rupee.

MAXIMILIAN.

Who Wants the Mexican Empire?—Embarrassments of a King-Maker and His Protege.

From the London Times, Dec. 9.

Who bids for Mexico? What has become of the eager competition with which the most warlike Monarchy of the Old World and the most self-asserting Republic of the New seemed bent upon disputing the supremacy and high protectorate over so vast a part of the Western Continent? France goes out, but America shows no hurry to go in. The French are equally unable to hold up or put down MAXIMILIAN. The Americans can learn nothing about the whereabouts of JUAREZ. The Monroe Doctrine shuts out European interference, but does not bring in American ascendency. It undoes the work of five years, but substitutes nothing in its stead. It leaves Mexico once more a prey to the factions which had turned it into a den of wild beasts and called down upon it the chastisement of civilized nations. The French Marshal seizes upon what money he finds at hand and takes up a neutral attitude. The American Generals disavow and even arrest each other, and their mission is declared a failure. There is nothing more melancholy than the outbreak between the unfortunate Emperor MAXIMILIAN and the Lieutenants of the mighty monarch who seated him on the throne. Ill success in any enterprise is but too apt to create ill blood between parties associated in it; and it would be idle to deny that the Emperor NAPOLEON finds MAXIMILIAN far less ready to resign a Throne than he had been to accept it. We shall not presume to decide to what extent a Kingmaker may claim the right to undo his own work. The duties of gratitude are plain and obvious when it can be clearly defined on which side the obligation lies. But it was by the Emperor NAPOLEON that advances were made to MAXIMILIAN of Austria, and not by the Austrian Archduke that the favors of the French Monarch were solicited. Had the venture of a Mexican diadem been likely to tempt the ambition of a BONAPARTE or a MURAT, we do not think there would have been a chance for a HAPSBURG. But, however that might be, the bargain was struck, and the terms were that the Austrian should go to Mexico, and the Frenchman should engage to keep him there. * * * * Whatever provocation the Emperor MAXIMILIAN may have lately received, there seems to be little doubt that he had long foreseen the contingency of the departure of the French troops, and that he had cast about for the means of maintaining his position without them. The first mission of his ill-fated consort was to the Emperor NAPOLEON; but her second visit, it may be remembered, was paid to the Pope. What took place between the Empress and the Pontiff at that juncture will, perhaps, never be known. Were even PIUS IX. inclined to be communicative, there is every reason to believe that the real purpose of CHARLOTTE's journey was already jumbled in her bewildered brain long before she applied for an audience at the Vatican. But what that purpose really was is now sufficiently apparent. MAXIMILIAN had weighed the strength of the various parties in Mexico, and thought his best chance lay in a common cause with the clerical and reactionary party. What the results of the return of his Empress with the Pope's blessings might have been we are left to conjecture; but, even without that, we see MAXIMILIAN associated with MIRAMON and MARQUEZ, aided by them with men and money, forswearing the liberal principles on which his reign was inaugurated, and committed to a policy which will reimpose upon Mexico that priestly yoke which in 1856 it had striven to shake off. * * * * *

MAXIMILIAN throws himself on the people, and ventures on an appeal to their suffrage. That there will be a vote for him in Orizaba, in the City of Mexico, or wherever he may be, no one need doubt. JUAREZ, ORTEGA and a hundred others may equally hold their own anywhere else away from him. Real ruler of Mexico MAXIMILIAN never was, and never may hope to be; but as a party man, as one of the chiefs that are struggling for mastery, and whose fortunes are perpetually ebbing and flowing, he may play his part for years, though with little chance of doing better than adding to the disorders he had been destined to cure.

We have, however, put both the French and the Americans out of the question. The former only long to be quit of Mexico; the latter evince less anxiety to meddle with it than all their protests and menaces had hitherto led the world to anticipate. Could it be that the expulsion of the French is deemed sufficient to appease the *manes* of MONROE, and that MAXIMILIAN may be tolerated as "only one more Mexican in Mexico?" Or might not the foreign Prince, if he gained anything like a firm footing, find the means of propitiating the mighty Republic, and again, through American influence, the substance of that power of which he might consent to lay aside the appearance? Whatever claims the United States may lay to the eventual possession of those Southern parts of their continent, it is very evident that they are not ready for the immediate annexation of any part of Mexico. The result of the civil war, however satisfactory, has been to put back for a stage or two that march of pacific yet irresistible invasion which assigns to them a world for a home. Till they are ready to take Mexico, they may be thankful to any one who may keep it in order for them.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Petitions were introduced and appropriately referred, in favor of an increased tariff; for the abolition of inequality on account of race or color in the South; against the curtailment of the currency; for the abrogation of the five per cent. tax on photographs; for the extension of the law of copyright to trade marks.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House joint resolution to transfer to the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, at Point Lookout, such property of the United States now at that place as may be of use to the Asylum. The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of the District of Columbia. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into and report the facts connected with the late massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny, and what further legislation is necessary to protect settlers from Indian depredations, &c.

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution offered by him a few days since, calling upon the President of the United States for any correspondence that may have been had with Mr. MOTLEY respecting his resignation as Minister to Vienna. The resolution was agreed to.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home," with amendments, striking out the names of U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, D. G. Farragut, John A. Dahlgren, O. O. Howard, Lorenzo Thomas, A. B. Eaton, A. D. Gillete, Charles D. Hall, and James C. Carlisle from the Board of Trustees, and inserting those of D. K. Hunter, John H. Semmes, F. A. Dick, W. B. Woodford, Byron Sunderland, and J. W. Alroid, who, with Henry D. Cooke, are to constitute the new Board.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean, and to facilitate the early construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which provides that the Company shall also have the right to construct a branch from a point on the main line to the Southern boundary of the United States in the direction of the waters of the Gulf of California, and whenever the proper authorities of Mexico shall have made the necessary concession for so much of a connecting road as lies within the territory of Mexico, this company is empowered to accept such concession and hold the same as part of its franchise and corporate property. The bill further provides the manner for the issues of funds, &c., and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue trible the amount of bonds heretofore authorized for 850 miles of the most mountainous portions between 106 and 116 degrees west longitude for fifty miles through the Nevada range of mountains, and for sixty miles through the coast range, and double the amount last named for fifty miles between the lines of longitude 106 and 116 degrees, and also authorizes the Company to consolidate with any railroad company whose line shall connect or intersect with their route. The bill was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

KANSAS AND NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosha Valley Railroad, connecting the great lakes, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas with Texas; the Gulf of Mexico and the South with the Pacific Ocean, &c., which provides for the guaranteeing of the bonds of said company by the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

CALIFORNIA RAILROADS.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to aid in the construction of the San Francisco Central Pacific Railroad, with an amendment substituting a bill for a grant of land to the State of California, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State.

TO PUNISH ILLEGAL VOTING.

Mr. MORRILL called up the bill introduced by him a few days since, to prevent and punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia. It provides for the appointment, by the Supreme Court of the District, of five Judges of Election, and prescribes the penalty of a fine and imprisonment for illegal voting. The bill was passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

At 1 o'clock Mr. FESSENDEN moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the Tariff Bill.

Mr. POLAND said he had no objection to postponing the Bankrupt Bill, if it could be understood that it would be proceeded with when the Tariff Bill was disposed of.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all reports, written or printed, in his possession, regarding the investigation into the condition of Indian affairs, ordered by Congress in 1865.

Mr. NESMITH said the report had not yet been completed. It would be made to Congress and not to the Secretary.

The resolution was ordered to lay upon the table for the present.

READING OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was then taken up and read. It makes 109 pages. As the reading progressed several amendments, most of them verbal, were adopted. Vermeuth was inserted in the first section, so as to include it among cordials, liquors and bitters, upon which a duty of $2 50 shall be imposed.

In the paragraph on wines of all kinds, irrespective of value, cost of cask included, &c., 50 cents per gallon, the words "irrespective of value, cost of cask included," were stricken out, and the words "imported in casks" were inserted.

The following was adopted on all wines imported in bottles, not otherwise herein provided for: $2 per dozen bottles of a pint each; $3 per dozen on bottles of more than a pint. An amendment was adopted repealing the Act of 1799 allowing for drawbacks upon wines. The words "on pain of forfeiture" were added after the words "and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single case." The duty on flax, packed and known as "dressed line," was changed from $20 to $30 per ton. The words "on silk plush for the manufacture of hats, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*," were inserted. The *ad valorem* duty on linen, threads, yarns, skeins, etc., was changed from 30 to 35 per cent. A proviso was adopted in the section in relation to iron that no iron except railroad iron and scrap shall pay a duty of less than 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on nickel was changed from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* as printed in the bill to 30 cents per pound; on acetate of lead from 10 to 15 cents per pound; on acids from 10 to 15 cents per pound; on cream of tartar from 9 to 10 cents; on cromine from 40 to 75 cents per pound; on cromide of potassium from 65 cents to $1 per pound; on conosine, sublimate cyanide of mercury, red oxide of mercury, red precipitate and other salts and preparations of mercury not otherwise provided for, from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 15 cents per pound. Muriate of lime and citrate of lime from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 1 cent per pound on muriate and 3 cents per pound on citrate; on oil of ergot from $5 to $1 per pound. A proviso was adopted that upon all medical compounds of which distilled spirits are a component part, the duty upon such distilled spirit shall be added to the duty on the manufactured drug. The duty on grindstones, finished, was changed from 20 per cent *ad valorem* in the printed bill to $5 per ton. On building or monumental stone, finished, from 35 per cent. *ad valorem* to $2 per ton of 13 cubic feet. On imported books and printed matter from 30 cents per pound to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On barley from 15 to 10 cents per bushel. The following were added to the free list of the printed bill: Animals imported as specimens of natural history, regalia used for religious ceremonies.

The reading of the bill was almost concluded, but three pages remaining, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BAKER introduced a joint resolution declaring that the ten communities lately in rebellion were left without civil governments on the overthrow of the rebellion, and that the pretended Governments since set up therein through the military interference of the President of the United States, are *de facto* Governments of military origin without civil foundation, are not valid State Governments under the Constitution of the United States, and can only become such, if at all, by being so recognized and declared by Congress in due form of law.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BROMWELL asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring the power of amending the Constitution.

It resolves, after a long preamble, that in ratifying amendments to the Constitution as well those now pending as those which may hereafter be proposed by Congress, the States not represented in Congress shall not be entitled to any vote, and shall be incapable either of accepting or rejecting any such amendment. And that when any amendment to the Constitution is proposed by Congress it shall be adopted by two-thirds of the State, recognized by Congress as lawfully entitled to vote on it.

Mr. LE BLOND moved that leave be not given for the introduction of the resolution, and called for the yeas and nays.

The question, "Shall leave be given for the introduction of the resolution?" the vote resulted: yeas 94, nays 38.

The resolution was introduced, and was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Mr. FINCK introduced a joint resolution suspending the retirement or cancellation of legal-tender notes for two years, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. WILLIAMS not having been present when the State of Pennsylvania was called, asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the practice and define the powers of the Supreme Court in certain cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. LE BLOND called for the reading of the bill. The bill was read.

It provides that all cases of writs of error from, and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States wherein is drawn in question the validity of any statute or other authority of the United States, or the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of repugnancy to the Constitution or laws of the United States, the hearing shall be had only before a full bench of the Judges of such Court, and no judgment shall be rendered or decision given against the validity of any statute, or any authority exercised by the United States, unless with the concurrence of all the Judges of such Court.

Mr. LE BLOND objected to the introduction of the bill.

The State of Missouri being called for bills, Mr. BENJAMIN introduced Mr. WILLIAM's bill.

Mr. LE BLOND objected to the bill being introduced.

The question being taken by yeas and nays the vote resulted, yeas 101, nays 39. The bill was, therefore, introduced and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blane, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullum, Dawes, Defries, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Koontz, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Loan, Longyear, Marston, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Stillwell, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of New-York, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—107.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Hise, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Kerr, Leblond, Leftwich, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Thornton, Trimble—39.

PUBLIC SALE OF GOLD.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report the bill to provide for the sale of gold, for the purpose of putting it on its passage.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, objected.

Mr. MORRILL moved to suspend the rule, for the purpose of enabling him to report the bill. The bill was read. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That, after the passage of this act, whenever any sale shall be made of coin from the Treasury of the United States, public notice of not less than six days shall be given by advertisement in one daily newspaper in each of the Cities of Washington and New-York, designating the amount to be offered, inviting proposals for any part thereof, naming the place and the hour up to which such sealed proposals will be received, the terms of payment, and when and where such proposals shall be opened. Such proposals shall be addressed to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, and shall be opened by him in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend at the time designated in the notice; and no proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the Treasury of the United States of five per centum of the amount of coin bid for in such proposal, which shall be received as part pay for the coin bid for when the proposal is accepted, or refunded to the party making the same when not accepted; and payments may be received for coin thus disposed of in compound interest notes, with the interest accrued thereon. The Assistant Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have the right to reject the whole or any part of such proposals, provided that none but the highest bid shall be accepted; and in case of different bids at the same rates, said bids shall be accepted only *pro rata*.

Mr. O'NEILL suggested Philadelphia as one of the cities where public notice should be given.

Mr. MORRILL said that that would be useless expense, for the notice would be telegraphed everywhere.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the bill should be printed and postponed till to-morrow.

The Speaker intimated that a simple postponement would result in its not being reached this session.

The rules were suspended by—yeas 118, nays 38. So, two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended and the bill reported and read twice.

Mr. MORRILL briefly explained the object of the bill, declaring that such a measure was called for by the sentiments of the country.

Mr. DELANO moved to amend the bill by making the notice not less than six days.

Mr. MORRILL assented to the amendment, and the bill was so modified.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired whether the payment for the gold would be received in National currency, or whether it required payment in legal tender notes.

Mr. MORRILL replied that the bill made no distinction in that respect.

After some further discussion, the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the title was amended so as to make it read: "A bill to regulate the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury."

A CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee, reported a resolution requiring Mr. THOMAS, who is contesting the seat of Mr. ARNELL, a Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee, to serve upon ARNELL, within six days, a particular statement of the ground of such contest.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas, By the laws of the State of Maryland, persons who were disloyal to the Government of the United States, or gave aid and encouragement to the recent rebellion, are deprived by the elective franchise, and

Whereas, It is alleged that, at the last election in the State of Maryland, large numbers of the persons disqualified as aforesaid did vote for the Representatives of the Fortieth Congress and other officers. And

Whereas, It is further alleged that the armed forces of the United States were ordered by Federal authorities to, and did coöperate with the Executive authority of the State of Maryland and others who were engaged with them in overriding the Constitution and laws as aforesaid, and in securing the vote of rebels and persons disqualified as aforesaid, and whereby qualified and loyal voters of Maryland were deterred from the free exercise of the elective franchise, and from resisting and preventing the violation of the Constitution and laws aforesaid. Therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections shall inquire into and report whether the Constitution and laws have been violated as aforesaid, and whether the President or any one under his command has in any manner interfered with the said elections, or has in any way used or threatened to use the military power of the nation with reference to the said election; and if so, whether it was upon the requisition of the Governor of Maryland. And the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. PHELPS raised the point of order that it was not competent for the Committee on Elections of this Congress to inquire into the election of members of the next Congress.

The Speaker overruled the point of order. It was competent for the House of Representatives to inquire into anything it might deem proper to inquire into.

Mr. PHELPS said there was no reason why he should interpose any objection to the fullest investigation of the subject, but he thought that it was a matter for the next House and not for this.

The Speaker remarked that that was a question for the House itself to determine.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, was proceeding to say that he introduced the resolution at the instance of prominent Union men in Maryland, when

Mr. FINCK rose and objected to debate.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules that he might offer the resolution.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 108 yeas to 37 nays, and the resolution came before the House for action.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, asked for the adoption of the resolution, stating that prominent men in Maryland deemed it the only remedy for the wrongs inflicted upon them. They believed that the Executive of Maryland, in imitation of a higher example, had been guilty of apostacy to his party and to the principles on which he had been elected, in handing them over, bound hand and foot, to the men who were disfranchised by the State Constitution on account of their having been engaged in rebellion against the United States.

Mr. DAWES suggested first that the investigation contemplated opened too wide a field for inquiry, and that the Committee of Elections could not prosecute that inquiry fully, owing to the amount of other work which it had to perform; and second, that it would be labor lost, as the same investigation would have to be made by the Committee of Elections of the next Congress. He thought the resolution should simply be referred to the Committee for its action.

Mr. WARD said there was a suggestion in the preamble that the President of the United States had interfered without a demand for his interference being made by the Governor of Maryland, and he thought at least that the subject should be examined by some Committee. He had a delicacy in asking for a select Committee, for he knew the reluctance which the House felt to appointing so many select Committees especially so late in the session. He should have asked the reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee, but that he knew that the Committee was burdened with important matter and had more business than it could attend to during the session. He had offered a resolution at the suggestion of the prominent men of Maryland who found themselves, now, by the treachery of the Executive of that State, aided, as they claimed, by the President of the United States, handed over to the power of those men who had been warring against the Government. They had gone to the Legislature of Maryland and asked for an investigation, but it was refused to them. The Courts of Maryland, too, had been selling freedmen into slavery in defiance of the Civil Rights Bill. The Union men of that State found the President against them. The Governor of Maryland was against them. And the majority of the people of Maryland who had been rebels were now restored to power there—against them. Their sole recourse, therefore, was in Congress, and he asked that in deference to them the resolution should be adopted.

Mr. PHELPS asked Mr. WARD whether any memorial from those prominent Union men of Maryland to whom he had alluded had been presented to Congress. He declared that he had seen no such memorial, and he undertook to deny that this movement was sanctioned by any considerable number of prominent Union men in Maryland.

Mr. WARD said that he had seen no such petition in regular form, but he had had applications from numerous men in Maryland, and one of those prominent Union men was the gentleman who claimed that he (PHELPS) was elected to his seat by rebel votes in defiance of the Constitution and the laws of Maryland.

Mr. PHELPS repeated his assertion that no respectable portion of the Union men of Maryland asked for this action; the only parties who asked for it were the defeated candidates for public office. As to the selling of negroes by the order of the Courts of Justice, he stated that the House of Delegates of Maryland had recently, by a very large vote, passed a bill to repeal the laws permitting the sale of such colored persons, and it was quite certain that the bill would be passed by the Senate.

Mr. WARD sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read, an article from the Baltimore *American* in support of his proposition, &c. As to the question whether prominent Union men in Maryland had asked for this action, he informed the gentleman (PHELPS) that one of those persons was Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, his colleague, and another was Mr. STEWART, who is to contest the gentleman's (PHELPS') seat next session. He had letters from numerous parties in Maryland urging the investigation. It was the only remedy that they had. This thing was a part of the grand conspiracy in which the President and Gov. SWANN and the rebels and copperheads of the North were engaged to restore those rebels to power, and to insist upon the recognition of the rebel State Governments. The Supreme Court had taken its position, the President had taken his; the rebels of the South and the copperheads of the North had taken theirs, and the only remedy left to the loyal people of the country, to the down-trodden and oppressed Unionists of the South, whether in Maryland, Georgia or elsewhere, was in Congress.

After some further discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 103 yeas to 35 nays.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to increase the compensation of criers and tipstaves of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn, New Orleans and San Francisco. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUCKLAND introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1865, so as to prevent any further withdrawal or diminution of legal-tender notes. It was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill for the publication of the laws in the States recently in rebellion. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STOKES introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee River. It was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The Speaker introduced a bill in relation to the Michigan City Harbor Company. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HUBBARD, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the act to extend section four of the Army Appropriation Bill of 1866. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill providing for the repaving of a portion of Pennsylvania-avenue. It was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. NOELL introduced a bill to amend the Negro Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia, by abolishing all disfranchisement on account of sex. He moved its reference to a Select Committee, alleging that the District Committee was not a friend of the proposition. The House, however, referred it to the Committee for the District.

Mr. UPSON introduced a bill to provide for supplying the State Library of each State with one copy of each volume of the reports of decisions of the Supreme Court hereafter, annually as published. It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill to authorize the preemption and sale of town property in Great Salt Lake City, Utah. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to amend the act further to prevent smuggling. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to fix and establish the fees and charges of agents and attorneys for collecting claims for pay, bounties and pensions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COBB introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also a bill to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HIGBY introduced a bill to legalize an act of the California Legislature, and to grant the right to cut timber from lands within the County of Alpine, in California. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DENNY, of Washington Territory, introduced a bill to indemnify citizens of Washington Territory and Oregon for property destroyed by Indians in 1855 and 1856. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GOODWIN, of Arizona Territory, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. It was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. GOODWIN presented memorials of the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, as follows: For aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad; for a change in the organic law of the Territory; for two quarter sections of land to the town of Prescott; for the repeal of the act giving to the State of Nevada that portion of Arizona Territory lying west of the thirty-seventh degree of west longitude for the establishment of new mail routes; for an amendment of the organic act so as to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill for the examination of the Treasury Department and other executive departments. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE POOR.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to introduce a resolution appropriating $25,000 for distribution to the poor of the District of Columbia, through Major-Gen. HOWARD.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he would object unless the Mayor of Washington was associated in the distribution.

Mr. INGERSOLL consented so to modify it.

Mr. RADFORD said that he would object unless there was an understanding that that amendment should not be changed.

Mr. INGERSOLL expressed his willingness to have that understanding, but

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, objected to binding the House in any such way, and, consequently, the resolution did not come before the House for action.

COMMUNICATIONS SUBMITTED.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows: From the President of the United States transmitting the report of the Secretary of War, with accompanying papers, in reference to the case of Col. GEO. ST. LEGER GREENFEL. Laid on the table.

Also communicating the report from the Secretary of the Interior in reference to clerks of the Federal Courts and Marshals of the United States for the District of North Carolina. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

From the Secretary of War, stating that all the information in his Department relative to the New-Orleans riot of July last had been sent by him to the President for transmission to Congress. Laid on the table.

Also transmitting statement by the Chief of Ordnance as to arms manufactured and repaired and the expenditures made at the Springfield Armory during the year 1866. Laid on the table.

From the Commissioner of Public Buildings, relative to the sewer in the Botanic garden. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Laws of Utah and Arizona Territory? Referred to the Committee on Territories.

WHIPPING AND BURNING OF CITIZENS IN THE SOUTH

On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR, the Select Committee on Murder of United States Soldiers in South Carolina was directed to inquire into the public whipping of United States citizens in North Carolina, particularly in Raleigh and its vicinity, and the burning to death of citizens in South Carolina when confined in jail.

REDEMPTION OF SMALL COIN.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the redemption of one cent, two cent, three cent and five cent coin at the Treasury and Assistant Treasuries of the United States, when presented in sums not less than $10.

PICTURES FOR THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Committee on the Library was authorized to contract with ALBERT BIERSTADT, Esq., for two paintings thoroughly American in character, representing some prominent feature of scenery or important event in American history, to fill two unoccupied panels in the Chamber of the House.

MR. STEVENS' RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House proceeded to the discussion of Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill, and was addressed by Mr. KERR in opposition and by Mr. HIGBY in support of the bill. The former sustained the President's policy in reference to establishing State governments in the South. The latter denounced it. Mr. HIGBY also spoke against the reference of the bill to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House at 4:30 o'clock took a recess till 7:30, the evening session being intended for debate on reconstruction.

DEBATE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The House met at 7:30 o'clock for debate on the Reconstruction bill.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, occupied the chair.

Mr. TRIMBLE addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He claimed that the last Constitutional Amendment had been rejected. It had been submitted to all the loyal and disloyal States, and had not been ratified by three-fourths of them. If it had been ratified, then this bill would be in violation of it. He denounced it as a bill of attainder and an *ex post facto* law, and made special constitutional points against it.

Mr. DODGE rose to give his reasons why he could not vote either for the bill or the amendment. He hoped he would not for his course on the bill be denounced as a renegade Republican. He differed entirely from the general sentiment on the Republican side of the House that the States recently in rebellion were not States in the Union. Congress had already committed itself against that view. The Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery had been submitted to them by the General Government, and had been ratified by them. In 1862, when West Virginia was organized Mr. Speaker COLFAX had made a speech in which he declared that Gov. PIERPOINT and the Wheeling Legislature were the rightful Government and Legislature of the State of Virginia, competent constitutionally to give assent to the partition of the State; and the last Constitutional Amendment had been sent to the rebel States for ratification, and he was confident that Congress had intended that it should be so sent. He had read carefully the bill of Mr. STEVENS and the substitute of Mr. ASHLEY, and he had failed to find in either the first thing that promised peace, reconciliation and harmony. He looked anxiously for peace and permanent conciliation, therefore Congress should be careful not to pass laws that could only irritate the people of the South, and perpetuate the hostility between the sections. He was not deficient in sympathy for the colored men, but he knew that, under the circumstances, such a state of things was, in a measure, to be expected. Something to bring about a better feeling between the North and South was what was wanted, and at the same time a better feeling between the Southern men and the freedmen. He could not see in either the bill or the amendment anything of the kind. The result of the passage of the bill would disfranchise a large proportion of the white men of the South, while it would enfranchise the colored man. Would the passage of such a law be calculated to create better feeling between the white and the colored people, or between the North and the South? If the Republican Party in the State of New-York had laid down such a programme at the late election, he had no doubt it would have been defeated.

Mr. RADFORD inquired whether his colleague was in favor of admitting to representation in Congress a Southern State which would ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. DODGE replied that he was unhesitatingly in favor of it, provided local representatives were sent to Congress. He then resumed, and elaborated on his argument that this bill, instead of being calculated to restore peace and conciliation was calculated to embitter the feelings between the sections, to keep up the irritation and to postpone the settlement of the question. Referring to the proposed impeachment of the President, he deprecated it as being unfortunate in a political point of view, but vastly more unfortunate in paralysing the industrial and business interests of the country. He mentioned the instance of a charitable institution in New-York which had voted to invest its surplus capital in United States securities, but that the vote had been reconsidered on account of the impeachment proposition in the bill, and the President of the Society was directed to deposit the amount in the New-York Life and Trust Fund. So it was in all branches of business. He hoped that neither the bill of Mr. STEVENS nor the amendment of Mr. ASHLEY would pass the House.

Mr. HISE took the floor next, and made an argument against the bill. He declared himself opposed to giving any substantial cause for revolution or resistance. His opinion was that there never had been a State out of the Union, and that none but States could govern or be governed by the Congress of the United States. The power was primary and full to admit States into the Union, but there was no power conferred upon Congress or reserved by States to expel or to take a State out of the Union.

Mr. SCOFIELD asked how it would have been if the Confederation had succeeded. Would the rebel States be still States in the Union under the Constitution while they were running their own Government?

Mr. HISE replied that would have been a case of successful revolution, and the States remaining would have been the United States. He asked whether Congress was really determined to reduce the people of the South to a condition of the most abject political slavery, as this bill proposed? He criticised the details of the bill to show that it contemplated the establishment of a despotism in the South—a despotism in a country where nothing but a free representative Government had ever existed or could ever exist. He contended that not for a moment was the representative rights of the Southern States ever destroyed. It was simply a non-user on their part, and abstaining from the right which they had, and whenever that non-user ceased, and they sent their representatives here, they were entitled to admission. The people of the South exposed themselves individually to the penalty of treason, but under the agreement by which they laid down their arms, and under the Amnesty Proclamation, and under the pardons granted by the President, the great body of them were relieved from the consequences of their rebellion. As to the States themselves, there was no means known to the law by which they could be punished in their corporate capacity, and they certainly could not be degraded from their positions in the Union. His own programme was that they should be united; that reconstruction should take the place of persecution. It was not to be expected that the people of the South would humbly get on their knees and say, "you Radicals are right, and we will sustain all your measures in the past and all your measures in the future. That was what was meant by loyalty—a devotion to and a determination to perpetuate radical power. The word "loyalty" should not be used in this country. It should be obsolete except so far as it related to a faithful observance of the Constitution. This bill made the white men of the South the enemies of the Government, and only the friendship of negroes, felons and miserable Freedmen's-Bureau-Civil-Rights Bill political adventurers, who are flooding the Southern States like so many buzzards over a carcass, and all this was to be done in the name of Liberty. As Mme. ROLAND said when she was led to the guillotine, during the French Revolution, "Oh! Liberty, how many horrors are perpetrated in your name!" It was impossible that the country should much longer tolerate in power a party guilty of so many atrocities, enormities and usurpations as the Republican Party was guilty of.

The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

MEXICO.

The Occupation of San Luis Potosi by the Liberals—Proclamation of Col. Parra.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Official news has been received in this city confirming the occupation of San Luis Potosi by the Republican army of Mexico. The possession of that important city gives great advantage to the Liberals.

The following is a translation of the proclamation of Col. PARRA to the people of Guadalajara in occupying the city:

COL. EULAGIO PARRA TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS: The City of Guadalajara having been taken by the forces of the National army, to which I have the honor to belong, I hasten to tranquilize the minds of the inhabitants of that city. Announcing to all that every one, whatever may be his political opinions, can apply himself to his ordinary occupations without any kind of fear, because those who have fought to conquer liberty and individual rights, will have no other aim than to secure to their fellow-citizens the enjoying of these blessings.

Higher authorities will resolve at the proper time all these political questions which do not concern the soldiers. In the meantime the people of Guadalajara can rely upon the forces now occupying the city as the firmest support of order and security.

EULAGIO PARRA.

SANTA ANNA ALATLAN, Dec. 20, 1866.

MISSOURI.

The Sale of the Pacific Road—Lottery Prohibition.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 21.

The scheme for inducing the Legislature to order the sale of the Pacific Railroad for the forfeiture of interest will be resisted by the Company. It is very unpopular.

A Criminal Court decides that the new constitutional prohibition of the sale of lottery tickets under the old laws conflicts with the Constitution of the United States.

Burning of Steamboats in Louisiana—3,000 Bales of Cotton Destroyed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 19th inst. announces the burning of a Bremen ship in Mobile Bay, with 2,350 bales of cotton on board. The vessel and cargo are reported fully insured in foreign offices.

The steamer *Tuscalora*, from Mobile, was burned four miles above Erie, on the Warrior River. Six hundred bales of cotton were destroyed. Three negroes were lost.

The Philadelphia Trains Delayed—A Roof Crushed in by the Snow.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 21.

The weather has moderated, and the snow of last night is fast disappearing. The trains are all delayed. No New-York trains have arrived up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The roof of the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad Depot broke down under the pressure of the snow. The damage to the building will reach $2,000.

The Steamer Brazilian at St. John's—She is Short of Coal.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, Jan. 21.

The steamer *Brazilian*, from Norfolk, Va., for Liverpool, put in here on Saturday short of coal. She will sail on Friday.

Negroes in Texas—More Wanted.

GALVESTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Gen. KIDDOO and staff have returned from an extensive tour through the State. They represent the negroes everywhere contracting, and going to work preparing for the year's crop, and there are not laborers enough to till the land.

EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Winter in London—English Friendship for America—Parliament—The Reform Movement—Coming Demonstrations—A Royal Christmas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1867.

After our warm Christmas, with green peas and new potatoes, cowslips and roses, the new year has opened with a touch of Winter worthy of Franconia or Nova Zembla. The snow fell New-Year's night six or eight inches in London, and a foot deep on the Surrey Hills. The cold has been 3 or 4 degrees below zero, not in town but in the surrounding country. London is paralyzed. For four days nearly all traffic has been suspended. No 'omnibuses, no cabs, very few carts. The milkman brings his milk in his hand frozen in the can. The smooth-shod horses cannot traverse the frozen streets. The water-pipes are frozen and we melt snow to make our tea. London is silent and paralyzed. No effort is made to clear the streets, for there is no Government to do it. The thirty-four parish vestries are discussing the question of what ought to be done, and how it ought to be done, and waiting for a thaw. The railways are banked up with drifts in their cuttings. Travelers arriving in London can with difficulty get to their lodgings, and of all the people in this world Englishmen are the most helpless in any emergency. The newspapers comfort themselves with scolding, which is a great relief, but I cannot see that it leads to any improvement. The people grumble and all goes on as before. It is a hard time for such a calamity. There were some 30,000 workmen out of employment when the frost-fiend fell upon us. Now the number must be trebled and the suffering intense—for there are an immense number who lack food, clothing and fuel. The casual wards receive the houseless poor at night, but in the morning they are turned out into the snow and the bitter cold.

For four days this intense cold, closely following an almost Summer temperature, has continued, and for four days London has laid in its strait waistcoat of snow, beautifully embroidered, I must say, for every ugly roof is covered and every tree and shrub glorified by its bright robe. Hoar-frost glitters on every twig, giving the landscape a fairy-like beauty. But as I write bands of men are going through the streets singing a doleful chorus: "All froze out! no work to do!" As I write hundreds gather in their thin rags about the Poorhouse gates, where they get a dole of six ounces of dry bread, which they must eat in the cold. Some perish in the streets of hunger—some in their miserable houses. There is no telling the suffering in such a mass of people—three millions—great numbers of whom are always on the verge of starvation. Well may Cardinal CULLEN say that there is not a country in Europe where there was such poverty and misery. It is not for want of kindness and Christian charity and real philanthropy. From highest to lowest Englishmen give freely to help others. They pay heavy rates and taxes. They make large subscriptions. But there is a wretched lack of the power to combine, to organize, to carry out any right system of relief. There is money enough, work enough, enough of everything but good government—administrative ability—the power to plan and to act. One could hardly find a stronger example of the miserable effects of a weak and discordant administration of public affairs than London now exhibits. As for the snow, it can scarcely last another week, and when the thaw comes, the streets will be more impassable than ever. It costs a guinea now to get from one railway station to another—a mile distant. With slush and ice, they may become entirely impracticable. Perhaps the best resource is to write angry letters to the newspapers—or good advice. A Scotchman informs the public that in his more northerly region it is customary to sharpen the toes and heels of the horses' shoes, to prevent their slipping. Another advises that the inside of the hoofs be well greased, to prevent balling. Necessity is the mother of invention. In Paris the snow is swept into a windrow in the middle of the street, as soon as it has fallen, and then carted into the Seine; but Paris has a Government, and the Great Metropolis has not, which makes a difference. VOLTAIRE said the English had a hundred religious and only one sauce. London has thirty-five governments, and no administration—no HAUSEMANN.

The anxiety of Englishmen to be on good terms with America, just now, is really remarkable, and, if I could feel sentimental in such cold weather, would be affecting. The *Times* and *Herald* are as anxious for the settlement of the *Alabama* question as the *News* and *Star*. Even the *Saturday Review* finds but one ground of complaint against Americans. It likes them in the main, only "the particular *mode* in which the *ordinary* American journalists and speakers talk of England and the *Alabama* claims is not to be justified. Its insolence is as vulgar as its fury is unmeaning." But there is an excuse for it. It is a way they have. "Bad taste is the weakness of Americans, as good taste is the strong point of the governing classes of England." It is a matter of taste: *de gustibus*, &c. And so these high-class journals, which have been abusing everything American for years, in the best possible taste, turn round at last, and tell us that the want of such good taste is our only failing! As to the exquisite taste of the English, it might be well to take some Continental opinions on that subject.

Parliament is to be opened on the 5th of February, probably by the Queen in person. It is now asserted once more that Mr. DISRAELI will introduce a Reform Bill, and that if at all liberal in its provisions, it will be accepted by a large majority of the Liberal Party. Why, it is asked, should not Earl DERBY give us a new Reform Bill, when he has the precedents of Sir ROBERT PEEL going for free trade, and the Duke of Wellington for Catholic emancipation? The moderate Liberals, it is believed, have determined to support the Government, as a protest against the agitation of Mr. BRIGHT and the Reform League. On their side, the leaguers mean to make new demonstrations at the meeting of Parliament—notably a torchlight procession, and serenade in honor of Mr. BRIGHT.

An organ of the lower, perhaps the lowest classes, tells us that the enemies of freedom have resolved upon two courses—first, "a sham measure of reform, which would leave the lazy, the privileged and superfluous as powerful as they are now; or if this fails, to resist to the death the passing of any measure calculated to enfranchise the now politically outcast millions." And we are assured that "the retained literary swashbucklers and bravoes of the aristocracy talk about mowing down the working classes with grapeshot, unless they cease from their reform demonstrations."

The readers of this widely-circulated Chartist weekly are told that the "curled darlings" and "dissipated human apes" of the aristocracy have sworn that, rather than be swamped by the votes of the working classes, "they will wade up to the fetlocks of their horses in the blood of the plebeian *canaille*." Is this an evidence of the taste of the upper classes or of the intelligence of the lower?

A medical journal has been publishing the result of some observations on the London trades procession. It says of the artisans, "their countenances were intelligent, but many of them had a very unpleasant degree of self-assertion in look, air and gait." The shoemakers showed "narrowness of mind, accompanied by doggedness and a self-opinionated look." Some of the trades looked dissipated, and showed too many red noses. But my readers do not need to be told the character of British workmen. There are enough of them in America to judge by, remembering only that it is the most enterprising and intelligent class that emigrates; and those who go abroad to better their condition are likely to be those who are most readily influenced by those around them. The narrowest, stupidest, most opinionated, dogged or dissipated are the ones that stay at home.

I have written you, *à plusiers reprises*, my idea of the reform movement in London—that it is the work of a few interested leaders, and that the great body of the people care nothing about it. The intelligent correspondent of a Dublin paper, which is radical enough in all conscience—so radical that I wonder at its being published at all in these days, says:

"Frankly speaking, the Reform movement seems to me to be very artificial and factitious, as far, at least, as the Londoners are concerned; they have no heart in the thing. And who can blame them? What is a seven-pound household franchise to them, when there is not such a thing as a seven-pound house in the whole metropolis? I don't understand Mr. BRIGHT'S game; and, indeed, don't care.

"There is something outrageous in the fact that the uneducated clown, earning some twenty shillings a week by mere brute labor at the docks, and who rents a house at (say) £50 a year—or, rather, whose clever, scheming wife does—should have a vote, while the educated gentleman, who rents the drawing-room floor, and for it pays much more than the whole rent of the house, should be disfranchised."

I can sympathize with the Irish correspondent. I have also lived in lodgings, and a very comfortable, independent way of living it is; but to think that the man who dined in the kitchen and cleaned my boots, and was furnished with his beer money by his wife, should have a vote as a householder—a vote to sell—while his parlor, drawing-room and second floor lodgers, gentlemen, scholars and men of letters, were deprived of that inestimable right, which in America belongs to the blackest negro or the blackguardest white, is a terrible aggravation, and one that I hope Mr. DISRAELI will attend to.

Frenchman have the habit, in any difficulty, of looking for a remedy. In every district of France there are elected judges or referees, who decide all questions between workmen and employers upon equitable principles. The Emperor is seeking to go still further, and inaugurate a system by which capital and labor can work together harmoniously for the good of all. In England we know no method but the brutal and ruinous ones of lockouts and strikes—idle workmen and idle or flying capital. Mr. BRIGHT has called upon the Trades Unions to use their organizations for political reform. If they strike for that, the governing classes will also unite in a political lockout; and then we shall see who is strongest.

The demonstration that is expected to have the greatest effect upon Parliament is planned to come off on the Monday following the opening. On that day every reformer in the three Kingdoms who can make it convenient to do so, is to come up to London and carry his own petition to the doors of the House of Commons, where Mr. BRIGHT and other Liberal members are to station themselves to receive them. As no single roadway will accommodate so many persons, they are directed to converge from all directions, petition in hand. The effect will be, if carried out according to expectation, to surround the Houses of Parliament with a dense crowd of people, an immense multitude whom no man can number, reaching as far as can be seen, covering the streets, St. James Park, and Westminster Bridge—a great crowd of petitioning reformers, who will never be able to hand in their petitions, but who can at least put in an appearance. It is against the law to hold a meeting within a mile of the Houses of Parliament during the session, or to take any means to overawe the Lords and Commons; but the right of petition is sacred, and if there should be enough petitions brought to bury the entire Conservative Party, not a policeman could find cause to justify an arrest.

On the whole, I am disposed to think the Tories have a longer lease of power than many have supposed. The unsettled *Alabama* question is in their favor, for Earl RUSSELL cannot come back with that hanging over him. The union of the Irish Liberals against the Government will strengthen them in England. The course of Mr BRIGHT has given them a great many moderate votes—the votes of men who may not like DERBY and DISRAELI much, but who prefer them infinitely to BRIGHT and BEALES.

The *Court Newsman* gives an account of the manner in which the Queen and royal family, at Osborne House, kept Christmas. A Christmas tree, on the German fashion, brilliantly lighted and bearing a rich fruitage of royal gifts, was prepared for the upper servants in one apartment, and for the lower servants in another. The upper servants, quite aristocratic and exclusive, assembled at 6 o'clock; Her Majesty and the royal family soon after entered the room, and Her Majesty handed a present to each. She then went to the servants' hall and distributed her royal gifts to the nice little lower class party of 130 in that department. Then both classes had a nice supper, with toasts and speeches, which were of course as loyal as possible.

Christmas gifts are expected by everybody in Europe, unless custom brings them at New Years. At Antwerp a little girl, nine years old, who found her stocking empty, by some oversight of the good Santa Claus, went and flung herself into the canal. On being fished out and promised a large chunk of gingerbread she consented to live a little longer. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Significance of the Emperor's Speech—A Diplomatic Incident—The News from Mexico—Imperial Present to Minister Bigelow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 4, 1867.

The Emperor on New-Year's Day declared for peace with all the world outside of France, but said nothing of peace with his own subjects. At least that is all the general public is allowed to know, for the *Moniteur* only published two speeches, one to the Diplomatic Corps, and the other to the Archbishop and clergy of Paris. To the first, as mentioned, he spoke of peace and the Universal Exhibition, to the second of concord and conciliation, (meaning, no doubt, Italy.) But what His Majesty may have said to the body of Marshals, or to the Senate, or the Corps Legislatif, or the Council of State, or the learned Faculties, we do not know.

But to speak of peace with the rest of the world a month after proposing for his own subjects an extended and more onerous army conscription, is a contradiction which will escape the attention of nobody. To speak of peace with the outside world when there is no peace within, and exactly because preparing for war without, looks like a mockery of his own subjects, and of common sense as well. Nevertheless, this contradiction in terms will produce less effect than it otherwise would, because it is believed in France that a general war is approaching, and that France is to play a large part in the affair.

A modification is likely to be made, all the same, in the army reorganization plan. The Ministerial journals themselves admit the necessity of a modification. The country is opposed to the original plan, and as the country, not Paris, is the Emperor's main support, he must listen to its opinions. But there is reason to believe that the number of trained men the Government may deem necessary will still be obtained by the modified system. The change will be made rather in the form than in the substance of the plan.

Some of the foreign journals speak of an incident which occurred during the presentation of the Diplomatic Corps on New-Year's Day, and report it in an exaggerated form. It was noticed by all the *attachés* of legations present, and how it could have been so exaggerated is a mystery. They say that the Emperor said to Gen. ALMONTE: "Well, affairs are in rather a mixed state in your country." (*Les affaires sont bein embrouillées là-bas.*) And that after this embarrassing speech to the Mexican Minister he passed to Gen. DIX, who stood next, and treated him with the most marked attention. Now although it be true that the Emperor's manner toward the new American Minister, on this as on the occasion of his official presentation, was marked with very great kindness and consideration, it is impossible that His Majesty could have committed such a blunder as to publicly wound the sensibilities of the man with whom he had complotted the Mexican expedition. It is easy to understand that the Emperor should feel embarrassed in the presence of Gen. ALMONTE, and that under the influence of this embarrassment, should appear to treat him with coldness; but His Majesty has too much common sense to be wanting in good taste, in presence of the Diplomatic Corps, to his former co-conspirator. Without knowing, therefore, the exact words pronounced on this occasion by the Emperor to MAXIMILIAN'S Minister, we may safely assume that they were not the same as those quoted above.

The friends of the Mexican expedition are crying triumph over the United States in honor of MAXIMILIAN'S return to the capital, and the rallying around him of certain of the leading *dissidents*. "If they hate the French, so also they do the Yankees," they say, forgetting that when the war in Mexico commenced they were reminded over and over again that it is in human nature to hate the foreigner whoever he may be, and that for this reason neither the French intervention nor MAXIMILIAN could ever be acceptable to the country. But the Government papers say, with perhaps a certain degree of truth, that the mission of Messrs. CAMPBELL and SHERMAN frightened the Mexicans and caused a certain number of them to return to MAXIMILIAN again, and with this they are now enjoying a short-lived victory over the United States.

They make great sport, as a matter of course, over the apparently abortive mission of Messrs. CAMPBELL and SHERMAN, and call their mission an undignified one, got up for political effect.

Commodore STRDDMAN, of the American Mediterranean Fleet is now in Paris, and informs me that SURRATT will probably be transferred in the port of Marseilles or Nice from the *Swatara* to the *Canandaigua*, and will be conveyed home in that boat.

The Emperor has presented to Mr. BIGELOW, (who sails for New-York in a fortnight with his family,) as a mark of his respect for the man and the diplomat, a complete set of his publish-ed works, with his autograph.

The festal season which attends the coming in of the new years is sure to develop some new toy or some new amusement for the little ones. This year we have more especially the historical doll, a costly *joujou*, varying in price from $30 up to $300. The little women in perspective, you see, are just as costly as their mothers. A few years ago the talking doll at $30 was considered a luxury only for the few; now the little ones, emulating the *orescendo* tastes of their mothers in the matter of costly toilette, discard the talking and more common dolls of the last years, and must have a two-foot Marie Antoinette, or Josephine, or Blanche of Castile, dressed in rich brocade and lace, such as the originals never saw. Only think of such an education for future heads of families! brought up to play with queens and brocade silks and laces! We begin to look already with a pitying eye on the boys that are to stand the brunt.

The Boulevards and the great thoroughfares are studded this year as usual from end to end with booths for the sale of toys. If turned out in a straight line there are more than six miles of them. And this, too, in a city where there are few children, and but few of those few capable of spending more than a franc piece for toys If it were an American city, where children abound and where money is more equally distributed among all classes, one might understand it. Nevertheless if the poor people who erect these booths gain half a dozen Napoleons in the three weeks they are allowed to encumber the highway, they consider the enterprise as having succeeded, and everybody is rejoiced at their success. The toys this year and each successive year appear to become more useful and less fantastic; perhaps it would be more correct to say that they are no longer toys, but rather objects of necessity. There appears certainly to be less inventive genius in this line than a few years ago, and this year, for the first time, no American toy is cried in the market. We have in fact the Prussian needle-gun for toys, and a new *serf-volant* on the principle of Nadar's balloon, come to us from the New-York. They followed on; he had gone to New-Haven. Our unsuspecting bondsman, with his insane and persecuted companion, proceeded to the "City of Elms." Here FACKLER threw off all disguise. He informed his friend that he was not married, and of course his wife wasn't worth $80,000; that he hadn't a relative who would go his security for a cent, and as a bit of advice—somewhat interested but none the less real, however—he recommended the bondsman to return at once to Troy, as he had now no further occasion for his society or friendship. The gentleman returned home, both sadder and wiser from his little experience in the line of bailing criminals.

It was since this performance that FACKLER was seen in New-York, with a lady, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, under the name of Waldo.

Gen. T. J. Wood Relieved—Complimentary Note from Gen. Thomas.

Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD was recently relieved of the command of the Department of the Mississippi, and, previous to leaving the State, issued a farewell address, in which he thanked the officers and men under him for their zealous and intelligent performance of duty, and expressed his obligations to Gov. HUMPHREYS, and the higher judicial and executive officers of the State, for the courtesy and respect they had uniformly displayed toward him, as well in personal as official intercourse. Of the colored people he said:

"The undersigned cannot take leave of these people without expressing his warm commendation of their general good conduct, and their remarkable exhibition of industry, faithfulness, general sobriety and anxious desire for the improvement of their race under peculiarly trying circumstances. The year just closed has been attended by circumstances well calculated to try the virtue of the colored people. The general failure of the crops, and the consequent honest inability of many planters to pay the wages of labor, attended by an enhanced price of food, might readily have given rise, without much surprise (such events happen in similar circumstances among the laboring population of other countries) to discontent, violence and lawlessness among the colored people; but no such outrages have marked their conduct. On the contrary, they have displayed, in a high degree, a sense of their appreciation and of all the obligations imposed by humanity and the social compact."

Gen. THOMAS' order relieving Gen. WOOD is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17, 1866.

Brevet Major-Gen. T. J. Wood, United States Army, Colonel Second United States Cavalry:

GENERAL: In complying with Special Order No. 606, Headquarters United States Army, I take pleasure in testifying to the marked ability with which you have administered the affairs of the District of Mississippi, and regret that our present personal as well as official relations, now of years standing, are about to be severed.

Always conspicuous for your bravery and gallantry in the field of active operations, your cheerful and hearty coöperation in moments of critical national crises, has cemented feelings of warm personal regard; and now, in taking official leave, permit me to express my sincere wishes that your future career may be marked by that distinguished success which has always characterized your past.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
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The Reorganization of Texas.

A Texas correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* in a recent letter says:

"Under an enabling act Texas can be quietly organized by loyal men on a loyal basis. The new (Provisional) Government will encounter no serious opposition. It should discriminate wisely, and not too broadly. Thousands are technically rebels who were never so voluntarily. Some volunteered to avoid conscription, while others were unfitly subjected to conscription—all being the authority they were powerless to combat. They will always feel that they have been unfairly treated should a disfranchisement be imposed to their exclusion. A test something like that pro-

Heavy Ordnance—Letter from Mr. Wiard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1867.

Editor Washington Republican:

I have just returned to Washington, after an absence of two weeks, and have seen a copy of your paper containing my reply to the criticism of "one of the Smith family" in print. While I regret that my rejoinder was written hastily, and that, consequently I did not write the best argument that would have occurred to me after a few hours consideration—for instance, I regret I did not say, after quoting the paragraphs from my friend's letter, "I know of a Rodman gun which has withstood 4,000 rounds, and still apparently in good condition"—(referring, of course, to a 20-pounder)—"and may be seen on the grounds of the Washington Arsenal."

"The gun was fired continuously from morning to night, but it did not burst from unequal expansion." * * * "Guns have been made of wood, leather, cast-iron, wrought-iron, cast-steel and wrought steel; all have burst in turn, leaving the matter still an experiment." * * * "Guns have been made of ice in Russia and fired several times without bursting," and "Lord ELDER recently stated in England that none of ARMSTRONG'S guns withstood over 400 rounds, and most of them burst under 300 rounds; and quite recently we hear that KNAPPS' cast-steel guns have also proved a failure. Even the unburstable guns of Mr. AMES will burst, one even burs ing not long ago while 'proving,' as I understand, from some defect in the manufacture; and where is ARMSTRONG'S 'Big Will,' which cost £4,000 sterling? Why, it burst on the fourth round. Are these results of unequal distribution of heat?" That his examples showed a remarkable uncertainty attending the endurance of guns, and, to a certain extent, was quite as good an argument as I could use to establish my theory, which in fact was first suggested to me by just such examples.

I noticed as early as 1861 that the strongest gun did not have the quality of endurance, *i. e.* a gun made of steel (large size) with a tensile strength of 110,000 pounds to the square inch of section, would burst quicker than a gun of the same model and size made of cast-iron, even although after bursting the fracture should show that the welds and homogeneity of the metal was more perfect in the steel gun than in the cast-iron. An examination of Rodman's book will disclose that the weakest gun of pairs, made of the same model, size, and in the same manner, would endure a greater number of rounds than the strongest. Now, I would ask, to what other cause can this anomoly be attributed than the unequal expansion of the gun when fired rapidly, if it be of such thickness as not to heat through the walls? If it be the fact that a cubic inch of iron, heated to 180 degrees, expands with a force equal to lifting seven tons (twenty-seven tons in my letter of the 17th was an error) one foot high, or equal to lifting 1,344 tons one-sixteenth of an inch high, sufficient (and more) to cause rupture on a fifteen-inch gun without any other pressure whatever.

What other unequal or ununiform effect is there to the force of powder when ignited? Does not the same charge project the shot or bullet a uniform range? If it does, then the pressure of the powder is uniform. Has the metal of the gun a uniform strength when subjected to the test of pulling it apart by weights? Undoubtedly; or if not, why continue experiments to determine its strength in testing machines?

Why does the 68-pounder English gun exhibit greater endurance than an Armstrong, with the same charges, when fired rapidly? The English 38-pounder is made of iron of 14,000 pounds tensile strength, while the Armstrong would endure at least twenty times the pressure in the interior.

I hoped to have been enabled to read the next communication of your correspondent "Smith" by this time with the "*better theory*" promised. When any man attacks me, imputing improper motives to me in my transactions with the Government, he charges that I am in the habit of advancing erroneous theories on any practical or scientific question, publicly, no matter how trifling the interest involved, through the Press, I will either set him right or be convinced myself and acknowledge my error as publicly.

I have for the last five years continued to state through the public Press that Gen. RODMAN was producing guns on erroneous plans, either through ignorance of the principles involved or through the selfishness of himself or his associates in the manufacture of heavy ordnance. I challenge him or any other person advocating his theories to reply to the statements I make as publicly, that the people who pay the cost of his errors may judge who is right. Does he ignore public opinion altogether?

Respectfully, NORMAN WIARD.

A Successful Swindler—"Rev." Mr. Fackler and his Bondsman.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 19.

It is well known that FACKLER, *alias* Weed, *alias* Waldo, was bailed out of jail by a gentleman of this city, who became deeply impressed with the belief that he was not only unfortunate and insane, but was the victim of persecution on the part of those who had secured his imprisonment upon charges of swindling, false pretences, &c. FACKLER imposed completely upon the credulity of the gentleman who befriended him. He pretended to him as to others, that he was married, and that his wife was worth $80,000 in her own right, and to keep up the deception, wrote letters to "Mrs. Theodore Weed," at New-Haven, and expressed great surprise to find that these letters were not answered. His wife or a relative, who could be found, he said, at Poughkeepsie, would deposit with any one who would bail him the amount of the bail bond; and as the gentleman was very anxious to release him from the loathsome precincts of a jail, but still at the same time desired to protect himself against loss, he informed FACKLER that he would bail him, provided this relative would make the deposit in satisfaction of the bond. The prisoner, of course, readily promised that the mythical relative should "come down with the greenbacks"—only he should be bailed out first, and with his bondsman, who should pay the expenses, he would go to Poughkeepsie to meet the relative. FACKLER was bailed, and together they proceeded to Poughkeepsie; but the "relative" had gone to New-York. They followed on; he had gone to New-Haven. Our unsuspecting bondsman, with his insane and persecuted companion, proceeded to the "City of Elms." Here FACKLER threw off all disguise. He informed his friend that he was not married, and of course his wife wasn't worth $80,000; that he hadn't a relative who would go his security for a cent, and as a bit of advice—somewhat interested but none the less real, however—he recommended the bondsman to return at once to Troy, as he had now no further occasion for his society or friendship. The gentleman returned home, both sadder and wiser from his little experience in the line of bailing criminals.

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UTAH.

Dull Times—Increase of Crime—Migration to Idaho—Scarcity of Wood.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Dec. 31, 1866.

The dullness of the times, commercially, in this region, is seen in various ways—not only in the diminished amounts taken over the counter, and in the increasing difficulty of picking up ready money, but in the evident destitution of those portions of the community who are over scrupulous in working honestly for all they get. There has been of late increasing complaint of burglary and petty robberies, also of horse and mule stealing, though this latter crime is usually more prevalent in Spring and early Summer than at this time. Then there is generally a grand "stampede" from "these diggings" to the richer and more promising ones of Idaho and Montana.

This Territory, however, is not a very flourishing one for gentlemen of the free-and-easy persuasion as to other peoples property. Little sympathy exists in the community for them, and when "overtaken in a fault" and caught in the act, they are apt to meet with stern treatment. A few nights ago the saddlery of Messrs. SEGMILLER & CROW, of this city, was broken into and a saddle appropriated by the intruder, who, however, was speedily stopped short by some swift messengers from a double-barreled shotgun. The unlucky night-prowler was a young man of the name of HURST, recently from "the mines" of Montana. He will never steal saddles any more.

Other occurrences of the kind are reported, showing that there are some persons in this vicinity who are anxious to secure "outfits," and are not over scrupulous as to the means of obtaining them. For two Winters previous to this anything almost would sell for the money, but now things are different. Sales for cash are scarce and limited. Very little produce will secure the cash; hay, and butter and cheese, perhaps, more than anything. Even wood will not fetch the money, as a regular thing, nor will coal either, notwithstanding the fact that the present is the worst season for obtaining fuel from the mountains—the only source of supply.

Talking of getting wood and the difficulty thereof, reminds me of the circumstance that one enterprising individual has a large barge in use, bringing cedar from the mountains in Salt Lake, which mountains snow does not lie upon. Another citizen talks of employing steam in the same business. This may lessen the price of fuel somewhat, but we apprehend not much. Evidently, this city within a few years must burn coal chiefly. Considerable is burnt now, but a railroad is projected to bring it in cheaply and in sufficient quantity, the nearest mines of the article being forty miles distant, through the mountain passes. Coal sells now at two dollars per hundred pounds. At the pits it is four dollars per ton. In Summer the price in this city is about $4 25 to $4 50 per 100 pounds, though it is manifestly said by the ton. Wood sells now at from $14 to $18 per cord, "according to how you can get it," as it comes from the mountains. Sawed, split and delivered, ready for the stove, it is sold at $9 per cord.

This is the last day of the year, and a very mild

Judge Dawkins, of South Carolina, on Negro Testimony.

The Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas opened at Charleston, S. C., on the 15th inst., Hon. T. N. DAWKINS presiding. In his charge to the Grand Jury Judge DAWKINS said:

"In some of these cases you have a species of testimony which will come before you from a class of persons who have not heretofore been accustomed to give evidence in a Superior Court. But such is the law of the land, and so far, in my judgment, from operating injuriously to our community, or to the parties charged with crime, has very often led to the detection of the guilt of those who might not have been punished without it. There is no danger to be apprehended from that quarter. I have had occasion, upon my last circuit in the Fall of last year, to witness the operation of the introduction of this evidence. Persons of color were introduced into Court and sworn. The very fact that they may not be as intelligent and shrewd as others, renders their testimony less injurious, if in any point it is not sustained by truth. They are not so well calculated to concoct a story bearing the semblance of plausibility as one more intelligent. It is unnecessary to say more upon that subject. The testimony is to be received, and no matter whom the party charged, it is to be candidly, fairly construed by the Jury according to their honest judgment."

Scientific Items.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION—NEW FORGING PRESS.—It is well known that in working large masses of wrought iron, the steam hammer is of the greatest utility, but in working masses of cast steel, the sudden impact of the hammer is inadmissible, for many consecutive pressures are required. But the hydraulic press, as usually constructed, is unsuitable for forging purposes. for it is an accumulator of small increments of power given out *slowly* through a short distance, which is not suitable to the working of hot metal. BESSAMER has, however, contrived a press of very great power, which works rapidly, successive squeezes may be given as rapidly as blows from a steam-hammer. It consists of a cast-iron arch, somewhat like the housing of a rolling-mill, the upper part having a strong steel set-screw, by which the hammer is raised or lowered to the position required to give the right size to the forging. In the lower part of the cast iron frame there is formed a hydraulic cylinder of twenty inches bore, with a stroke of three inches. The anvil is fixed on the ram that fits into this cylinder. From the lower part of the cylinder a pipe leads to a plunger, which is of considerable size and length of stroke, so as to supply all the water necessary to lift the ram three inches. The plunger is worked by a powerful engine. As the plunger works, so the large ram is raised with immense force, or lowered, and both movements are quick. If the movement of the ram be 2½ inches and the ingot fills the space between the anvil and the hammer when the ram rises, the ingot will be compressed half an inch. The steam engine which drives it must therefore have a heavy fly-wheel, so that the power of the steam may be accumulated in it, to be given out during a tenth of the whole travel of the steam-piston. The set screw which adjusts the hammer (a die) is balanced by a counter-weight, with a small pivot, so that it can be easily worked by two men, and the hammer can be adjusted so that a bar or shaft can be shaped as accurately as in a rolling-mill. It has been found that from six to nine tons pressure on the square inch is sufficient to compress red-hot steel; and, therefore, that a ram of 24 inches diameter will exert a force varying from 150 to 220 square inches in extent at each stroke of the press, the compression being half an inch over the whole area acted upon. This is an amount of work never equaled by the largest steam-hammer. The great merit of the invention is that the pressure is not confined to the surface, but acts throughout the entire mass, giving an equality and uniformity of consolidation that cannot be obtained from the steam-hammer. A plain cylinder of steel, two feet long and eight inches in diameter, being placed on end under the press, it bulged in the middle like an India-rubber spring. A like cylinder was struck by a steel-hammer, and was enlarged at the upper end also, a little at the lower end, by the reaction against the anvil; but the middle remained unaltered. The noiseless action of the press and the absence of concussion, render it easy to manage, and the expense of its construction is not so great. This press might be extremely useful in some kinds of mining operations, and in the forging of great masses of iron destined to be bored for guns of very large calibre, and for steel cannon-balls to be projected against iron or steel-plated vessels. The entire uniformity of condensation it effects, adapts it to the preparing great masses of iron for any purpose.

MUSCULAR FORCE.—A spindle-shaped bundle of muscular fibres, composing a muscle, is a kind of machine, consisting of albuminous material, just as a steam-engine is made of steel, iron and brass; and as coal is burned in the steam-engine to produce force, so in the muscular machine, fats, or hydrates of carbon are burned for the very same purpose; and to pursue the simile further, as the substance of the steam-engine oxydizes and wears away, so in the muscular machine the waste is known and can be replenished by the proper food. Hitherto it has been supposed, as first asserted by LIEBIG, that the muscular force was not evolved from the supply of food, but from the combustion or "oxydation" of the muscular tissue. This, however, has been determined by direct experiment to be otherwise, for the amount of "combustion" of the muscular tissue indicated by the amount of nitrogen found in the various excretions, particularly in the liquid matter leaving the body, is very much too small as compared with its equivalent liberation or expenditure of muscular power, to account for the latter as having its source in the former, *i. e.*, in the muscular combustion. And the crucial experiment shows that the source of this force is directly and mainly, if not totally, from the physiological combustion of the food itself. Hence equal quantities of muscle being given in the animal frame, in two cases, the higher the nutrition the greater the capacity of working force.

APPLICATION OF A NEW PRINCIPLE TO FIRE-ARMS.—The inertia of the projectile causes a certain time to elapse before it is set in motion. A certain amount, therefore, of the force of the powder is wasted, and the more rapid the explosion the greater the loss from this cause. M. GALAND, of Liege, has invented a breech-loader which meets this difficulty. The force of the charge is first communicated to an elastic body, which is easily set in motion, and the force which, in ordinary cases, is wasted, but in this is stored up, is gradually communicated to the ball, after it has began to move. The charge is ignited by a needle, the explosion commencing at the end next the ball, but between the latter and the gunpowder, are placed five pads of felt, those next the ball having been for the sake of lubrication, moistened with a fatty matter. This arrangement altogether changes the nature of the explosion. A white smoke escapes from the muzzle instead of the flame, and the penetrative effect is so great, that with a charge consisting of 6·5 grammes of powder, and a cylindro-spheric steel ball weighing fifteen grammes, a plate of steel twenty-nine millemetres thick was perforated at a distance of one hundred metres. Omitting any of the pads causes a proportionate increase in the recoil.

REMARKABLE BLEACHING PROCESS.—Until a comparatively recent period the process of bleaching was extremely tedious; it is still both troublesome and expensive. As it is carried on to an enormous extent, any improvement in it is a matter of the highest importance. It has been greatly simplified by M. M. FERRE DU MOTHAY and ROSSEAU, without being rendered less effective or less generally applicable. The article to be bleached is immersed in a solution of permanganate of soda, which has been rendered slightly acid, and is stirred about for a few minutes with a glass rod. It is then plunged into a solution of sulphurous acid, which removes the violet brown oxide of manganese deposited upon it in the first bath. After the successive immersions in the two fluids have been repeated two or three times, it is found to be beautifully white, without its fibres being the least impaired in strength. In this, as in all the processes which have been used for bleaching, oxygen is the agent which destroys the coloring matters; but it is here applied in the form of ozone, which is disengaged from the permanganate by the organic matters.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BUILDING IN NEW-YORK DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Report of the Department for Survey and Inspection of Public Buildings—The Work of the Year—Evils Remedied and to be Remedied—Valuable Statistics—An Important and Interesting Document.

The annual report of the Department for Survey and Inspection of Buildings, JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent, will be placed before the Mayor and Board of Supervisors this morning. The document, which covers over eighty pages of foolscap, and is accompanied by a number of highly important tables of statistics, is of a very interesting character, embracing a variety of details, individually of great public interest. The way in which the document has been prepared, and the care and research evidently given to its construction, reflect the utmost credit on the Department.

The report opens by referring to the act entitled "An act to amend and reduce to one act the several acts relating to buildings and the keeping and storing of combustible materials," and sets forth the points of difference between this and the old act, showing the more especial position of the present act, as the extent, touching upon the matter of storing combustible material, the report desires to see the law, which prohibits the erection of frame buildings south of Eighty-sixth-street, extended throughout the City, and points to the numerous erections of this kind of structure in Harlem, as suggesting the probability of future difficulties as the population grows denser there.

The evils of improperly constructing buildings are gone into at considerable length, and an appeal is made for increased powers to prevent the extension of these evils—the law, as it now stands, being inefficient in effecting the desired reform, as it only applies to buildings in process of erection. Verbal notifications have been given during the year in no less than 673 cases, by which infraction of the law was prevented. The whole number of such infractions since the organization of the Department (in 1862) is 2,178.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The aggregate number of buildings commenced during the year is 1,670,

tion in case of fire, and it is very much to be regretted that a provision of this kind cannot reach them also. The only remedy for these existing evils is in compelling the owners to a strict observance of every requirement set forth in the law, with such amendment as may be secured hereafter, and the devising of some means by which an alarm can be sounded in the houses."

During the year 314 tenement houses were commenced and 249 were completed. These houses, says the report, are generally of a far superior character to those erected in former years, and have been constructed with a greater regard to the safety, health and comfort of those compelled to occupy them. Substantial fire-proof fire-escapes are put in every building requiring the same, and those exempt by law from these appliances are provided with stairways to the roof.

The report condemns the practice of building *front and rear tenement houses, six stories high, on one City lot 25 by 100*, and suggests much other important prohibitions and improvements.

The report then takes up in detail the question of special surveys, accidents at fires from falling buildings, violations of the law, and other interesting features hereafter to be referred to, and concludes as follows, in the words of the Superintendent:

"In concluding this report, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere gratification at the interest recently manifested by the Press and the people on the subject of buildings. Since I have been called to the performance of the duties of the responsible position I now occupy, it has been my constant desire to procure for our City a building law commensurate with its necessities, and worthy of its great commercial interests. I have not been able to secure all that the subject demanded. The Legislature has been slow in enlarging the powers of the Department, while property owners and others have been too ready to oppose every measure that would lessen incomes by compelling the erection of more substantial buildings. The law has reached its present condition step by step, and after much bitter opposition. It is not yet what it should be; it needs further amendments, and with a Press and an enlightened public sentiment to second my efforts in this direction, I have great hopes that the day is not far distant when we will have a law that will be equal to the necessities of our community."

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Sprinkling Salt on the Railroad Tracks—The Court of Appeals to Sit in the Council Chamber.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

About a dozen policemen under Capt. BRACKETT were present, but their services were not called into requisition.

Mr. MURRAY offered a resolution amending the ordinance forbidding the sprinkling of salt on the railway tracks, so as to permit the use of salt on the switches and turnouts.

It was laid over.

A communication was received from the Mayor stating that the Court of Appeals will sit here on the 26th of March, and continue in session about three weeks, and suggesting that the use of the chamber of the Board of Councilmen be offered to the Court.

A resolution to that effect was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 4 P. M.

Systematic Aid for the South—Meeting of Prominent Citizens.

On Saturday evening last a meeting was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel for the purpose of organizing a systematic movement for the relief of the destitute thousands of the South. R. H. MCCURDY, Esq., presided, and FRED. S. WINSTON, Esq., acted as Secretary. After hearing statements from persons acquainted with the suffering that exists among all classes, both black and white, in certain sections of the Southern States, a committee consisting of R. H. McCurdy, Nathan Bishop, James M. Brown, W. T. Colman, John Taylor Johnson, Edward Bright, Daniel Drew, J. A. Stuart and F. S. Winston was appointed to call a public meeting, and to recommend the best mode of organized and general effort.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That measures be taken by this meeting, first, to obtain more complete information as to the extent of the destitution; second, to call out the sympathies of this and other cities and communities in such contributions as the facts may show to be needful; and, fourth, to secure such distribution of supplies as shall embrace all classes of sufferers, without respect of race or opinion.

Resolved, That it is both necessary and advisable for the North to respond with a liberal hand to the claims of the South in the great and fearful destitution of the means of life now prevailing in large sections of the Southern States.

It was stated at the meeting, that relief would have to be sent to the inhabitants of nearly half the State of Alabama, half the State of Georgia, and to a very large proportion of the people of the Carolinas.

At a meeting of the above-named Committee, held yesterday, it was resolved to hold a mass meeting next Friday evening, at Cooper Institute, arrangements for which have already been made. Several distinguished speakers, among them HENRY WARD BEECHER and HORACE GREELEY, have signified their readiness to address the meeting.

Arrests of Liquor-Dealers for Alleged Violations of the Excise Laws.

The Police are pursuing the even tenor of their way in enforcing the provisions of the Excise Law, and the morning sessions of the Police Courts are rendered quite busy by the accumulation of the "liquor cases," as they are now familiarly called. Very little trouble is occasioned by the delinquent dealers, as they generally come well provided with bail. The following persons were arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, and held for trial at the General Sessions Court, each being required to give $300 bail:

Francis Wahlin, No. 87 Mulberry-street; Vaul Madden, No. 191 Hester-street; John Lacy, No. 59 New Chambers-street; John Lave, No. 40 Baxter-street; John Butner, No. 25 Rose-street; Joseph Matthews, No. 276 Canal-street; Thomas Mooney, Jr., No. 122 Worth-street; Martin Bell, No. 55 Bayard-street; Bryan Layden, No. 147 Worth-street; Samuel Hymes, No. 26 Mott-street; Bernard McLaughlin, No. 71 Mulberry-street; Herman Roscher, No. 146 West-street; Diedrich Ahrens, No. 423 Washington-street; Wm. Hartung, No. 490 Canal-street; Ann W. Ford, No. 441 Washington-street.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court the following named persons were arraigned and admitted to bail in the sum of $300 each: Andrew Holley, No. 665 Washington-street; Cornelius Callanhan, No. 300 West Twenty-seventh-street; Peter M. Dunn, No. 317 Avenue A; John C. Donnolley, No. 535 Sixth-avenue; Edward Wilson, No. 16 Leroy-place; Frank Horton, No. 241 Third-avenue; Isaac White, No. 388 West-street; Patrick M. Masterson, No. 258 First-avenue; George Buck, No. 286 Tenth-avenue.

At the Essex Market Court the following-named persons were arraigned and held to bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer: Wm. May, No. 50 Forsyth-street; Thos. Bigbee, No. 26 Delancey-street; Charles Follner, No. 57 Orchard-street; Henry Gunther, No. 145 Bowery; Louis Ablee, No. 193 Bowery; John Maesenhelder, No. 196 First-avenue; Karl Klein, No. 197 Bowery; John Kuntz, No. 113 Ridge-street; Frantz Richtnecht, No. 11 Bayard-street; Henry Kippenbury, No. 158 First-avenue; Jacob Fisher, No. 192 Avenue C; John Kernan and Francis Eagan, No. 129 Avenue A; Geo. C. Hennings, No. 84 Jackson-street.

At the Yorkville Court but few arraignments of offenders were made. The names are as follows: Martin Hostman, No. 857 Second-avenue; Michael Maher, No. 628 Third-avenue; Chas. F. Maguire, No. 827 First-avenue; Philip Dorscher, No. 542 West Fifty-fourth-street.

The Juvenile Embezzlement Case—Two Complaints Made—The Prisoner Wishes to be Punished.

Justice HOGAN yesterday morning proceeded to hold an examination in the case of LOUIS KLOPSCH, whose arrest and antecedents were published in yesterday's TIMES. ROWLAND G. MITCHELL, a member of the defrauded firm, made two charges against the accused for embezzlement, stating in his affidavit that young KLOPSCH collected a bill for $235 on the 4th inst. from APGAR & CO., No. 73 Dey-street, and another for $67 50, on the 16th, from WYGART & HOLFT, of No. 68 Dey-street, both of which sums he pocketed for his own benefit. Several other complaints could have been made, but the Magistrate considered two quite sufficient.

The boy, having confessed his guilt, was fully committed for trial and locked up in default of $4,000. He expressed a wish that his father would not trouble himself about bail as he desired to be punished. While the examination was in progress, the prisoner acted quite strangely, and it is thought that he is partially deranged, he having been prostrated by sunstroke last Summer. He appears to have had a mania for appropriating checks, and it is said that he frequently took various sums of money to his father, with some specious excuse, besides considerable quantities of provisions. At one time he was trusted with checks to the value of $10,000, the whole of which he carried home, telling his father that he had dropped them in the water and would dry them. Search being made by the firm, the checks were found at his father's residence and restored to the owners. The case is a peculiar one, and will probably lead to good results, as the prisoner is naturally intelligent, and may be reclaimed by judicious treatment.

The Bankrupt Bill.

A number of gentlemen, friends of the Bankrupt Bill now before Congress, met at the Astor House yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking such action as would tend to remove the impression that an indifference existed as to its passage by Congress at the present session. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. B. SANDFORD as Chairman, and Mr. THOMAS DUNPHY as Secretary. The gentlemen present having exchanged views as to the importance of immediately urging members of Congress to give their attention to the measure, a Committee of three was appointed to take such proceedings as would advance the interests of the friends of the bill. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place to-day.

The Poor of the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please inform the public that there is more destitution now in this City than has been known since 1860. During the war all the industries of the City and country were so actively employed and well paid, there was comparatively little indigence. This activity was continued for more than a year afterward in order to supply the exhaustion of the war. But now there is, in most branches of industry, a surfeit of production. Our visitor's reports show that three-fourths of the male and female employes who depend on their daily labor for subsistance are out of work, many of whom are recipients of this charity; and, great as is the present destitution, multitudes more must be relieved or suffer as the Winter advances.

The distress of the poor is greatly aggravated by high rents, the enormous expenses of living, and the severe frost and snow of mid-winter. To meet this extraordinary pressure, ordinary contributions will not suffice. Those, therefore, who have given should give again; and those who have not given should greatly enlarge their contributions, in order to meet those urgent demands.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which covers, with its nearly 400 gratuitous visitors the entire City and county, is ready to distribute the means supplied, according to the desert and necessities of every case.

The benevolent will please send their contributions without delay to JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-street; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-street; R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or pay the same to any of the duly authorized collectors. ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

The Alleged Conspiracy of the Messrs. Klinck.

LAW OFFICE OF STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, No. 271 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 21, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not true, as stated in your paper of Saturday, that bail was increased in the case of alleged conspiracy against SETH H. and LEONARD G. KLINCK, with others, now pending in the Police Court, before Judge HOGAN. It was not suggested by the Judge or any one else that an increase of bail was necessary or desired. As one of the counsel for the Messrs. KLINCK, I made a motion for their unconditional discharge. The Judge said he wished time to examine the evidence before he decided that motion or required any evidence on our part, and adjourned the case for that purpose. Yours, &c.,

ORLANDO L. STEWART.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A PAWNBROKER CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Detective ELDER received information in the early part of last month, from Philadelphia, that one hundred and fifty dozen German silver spoons and forks, bearing the trade-stamp of Messrs. REDFIELD & RICE, of No. 4 Maiden-lane, were at an auction-house in that city for sale. As the circumstances attending the arrival of these valuable goods were somewhat suspicious, the detective placed himself in communication with the firm in Maiden-lane, and discovered, on inquiry, that a box containing the specified goods had been stolen from the sidewalk in front of the store. Mr. REDFIELD went to Philadelphia and there recognized the goods as his property. He learned also that the spoons and forks had been forwarded by JULIUS METZLER, a pawnbroker, doing business at No. 511 Broome-street. When Mr. REDFIELD returned to this City he and the detective waited upon METZLER and demanded some explanation. He stated that he had received the goods from an unknown man, and made an advance of $100 upon them; that as they were not redeemed as agreed upon, he had sent them to Philadelphia for sale. This explanation was not deemed a sufficient one, so METZLER was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before the Court and remanded for examination.

APPROPRIATION OF WEARING APPAREL.

Some time in the early part of last year a gentleman named TAYLOR, at that time residing in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, consigned to the care of WILLIAM TONE, at that time a resident of this City, a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $500. When Mr. TAYLOR returned to the United States last Summer he failed to obtain any satisfaction from TONE, who, it is alleged, refused to give up the clothing or even admit the possession. One day last week TONE (who is now a resident of Mobile) went to a Broadway tailoring house and ordered a suit of clothes, in payment for which he tendered a check upon a Mobile bank. This check was refused, and while TONE was busy negotiating the matter he was arrested by Detective MCCORD and arraigned before the Court on the charge of grand larceny. The accused was remanded for examination to allow the complainant, Mr. TAYLOR, who is now a resident of Louisville, Ky., sufficient time to come on and make the required affidavit. Mr. TAYLOR has been duly advised of this arrest by the telegraph.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

JOSEPH LEVY, yesterday afternoon, entered the gift jewelry store of LEWIS SMITH, No. 97 Chatham-street, and there lost $40 by some game of chance. When it was too late LEVY discovered the swindle and demanded his money, which was refused. Officer CHRISTOPHER, of the Fourth Ward, was called, and arrested SMITH. When arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoner was held for trial in default of bail. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

OBSTRUCTING A RAILROAD TRACK.

Two men named PHILIP MAHON and AUGUST ALFRED, were arrested and brought before the Magistrate charged with shoveling snow from in front of their house, No. 178 Second-avenue, and throwing it upon the track of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, thereby obstructing public travel. The accused were held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF.

Detective MOONEY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, yesterday arrested a young man named CHAS. TRASK, who is charged with having stolen a coat valued at $50 from the room of THOMAS LAWLER, a guest at the Ninth-avenue House, corner of Fifty-fourth-street. It is alleged that the accused was employed as a bar-tender at the hotel, and on Friday last he stole the above-named property from the room by opening the door with the pass-key which he took from the key-board in the clerk's office. The prisoner was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
38—Allen vs. Brown.	59—Osgood vs. Rich.
45—Burchard vs. The Pacific Bank.	60— vs.
56—Osgood vs. Lyman.	61— vs.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
60—Goodyear, Jr., vs. Ladd.	74—Fairchild vs. The Liverpool and London Life Insurance Co.
61—Rawson vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	75—Holmes vs. Clark.
62—Postley vs. Sherman.	76—Skillen vs. Richmond.
63—Nunemacher vs. Lanier.	77—Higgins vs. Clark.
64—White vs. Williams.	78—Same vs. Same.
70—Niblo vs. Buisse.	79—Renton vs. Kelly.
71—Ellis vs. Lesner.	55—Limburger vs. Westcott.
72—Bochia vs. Ritchie.	40—Gilman vs. Gilman.
73—Jaudon vs. Moore.	41—Gilman vs. Gilman.
	350— vs.
	351— vs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1341—Genet vs. Howland.	791—James vs. Lenon.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.	803—St. Nicholas National Bank vs. Van Vleck.
797—Pollard vs. Smith.	813—Broughton vs. Clunnook.
1035—Ogden vs. Haywood.	817—Merritt vs. Hutchinson.
889—Sherwood vs. Lane.	431—Frerund vs. Isaac.
389—Vermilye vs. Foote.	567—Thorp vs. Franklin.
1069—Post vs. Sherman.	581—Pasgnoy vs. Lyons.
659—Anderson vs. The Min. Mining Co.	845—Wood vs. Fowler.
947—Naylor vs. Kelly.	849—Hoag vs. Waburn Oil Co.
401—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1097—Brien vs. Raphael.	

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

2236—Crosby vs. Hanley.	980—Barney vs. Owens.
952—Waring vs. Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.	908—Palmer vs. Hodges.
1034—Westervelt vs. Herm. Band Co.	2712—Bryant vs. Hassell.
254—Bank of New-Orleans vs. Brander.	346—Daley vs. G.
255—Same vs. Same.	888—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
256—Same vs. Same.	1044—Wilde vs. Hexter.
616—Wood vs. Mehley.	830—Stephens vs. Donaldson.
874—Marshal vs. Herting.	436—Borst vs. Donaldson.
504—Treadwell vs. Boresedge.	596—Sweeney vs. Fox.
	2754—Satzete vs. Whytney.
	1050—Paton vs. Butterfield.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

The following is the regular third Monday Motion Calendar:

Nos.	Nos.
101—Mason vs. Maxwell.	146—Sebastian vs. National Pub. Con. Co.
102—Strebel vs. Strebel.	147—Burett vs. Rockwell.
103—Mets vs. Hilbun.	148—Pinckney vs. Bellinger.
104—Morris vs. The Galesburg American Petroleum Gas Company.	149—Com. Ad. Association vs. Hall.
105—Green vs. Plummer.	150—Bank of Ontario vs. Judson.
106—Freeman vs. Fidler.	151—Close vs. Wooster Shermans Bank.
107—Happock vs. Stone.	152—Blanchard vs. Sherman.
108—Williams vs. Williams.	153—Lehman vs. The F. & L. S. M. Co.
109—Willis vs. Lytes.	154—Broadhead vs. Ten Eyck.
110—Husson vs. Fox.	155—Arnold vs. Markham.
111—Morphy vs. Harrietts.	156—Isaacs vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
112—Middleton vs. Arnold.	157—Jalkut vs. Slimin.
113—Grow vs. Bertine.	158—Bouman vs. Mahoney.
114—Erors vs. Adams.	159—In re the claim of Jno. Spring vs. Cr. F. I. Co.
115—Kain vs. Walker.	
116—Catlin vs. Billings.	
117—Moore vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.	
118—Lovell vs. Campbell.	
119—In re. Petition of Lewis vs. The Mayor.	
120—White vs. American Bank Note Company.	160—Casey vs. Lyon.
121—Aigser vs. Mingis.	161—Clark vs. Gardner.
122—Flynn vs. Smith.	162—Parsell vs. Busby.
123—In re. The application to vacate the assessment for regulating and grading One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.	163—Asiel vs. Simas.
124—March vs. Newton.	164—Same vs. Same.
125—Newton vs. Kelly.	165—Same vs. Same.
126—Bonton vs. Ely.	166—Same vs. Same.
127—Livingston vs. Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.	167—In re the claim of Rabbitt vs. Estate of Rabbitt, deceased.
128—In re. Petition of Barnes.	168—The People ex rel. Beem vs. Russell.
129—Feldman vs. Croll.	169—Eagan vs. Casson.
130—Goodin vs. Makey.	170—Arly vs. Erickson.
131—Wood vs. Bach.	171—Falkner vs. Hatch.
132—Wood vs. Bach.	172—Murray vs. Robinson.
133—Jones vs. Same.	173—Finette vs. Finch.
134—Warren vs. Same.	174—Gaines vs. Blackwell.
135—Parsell vs. Purcell.	175—Silsby vs. Silsby.
136—Wetson vs. Hutchs.	176—Dal Bello vs. Dal Bello.
137—Talcott vs. Josephson.	177—Com. Ad. Association vs. American Cotton Planting Association.
138—In re Estate of E. Smith, deceased.	178—Wilson vs. Broom.
139—Brumley vs. Lutz.	179—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
140—Venlin vs. Same.	180—Atwood vs. Mock Range Co.
141—Barber vs. Same.	181—Isaacs vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
142—Gascoine vs. De Santa Anna.	182—Johnson vs. Jacobs.
143—Bodwell vs. Glines.	183—Schultz vs. Elliott.
144—Ager vs. Klohr.	184—Hand vs. Lord.
145—Solger vs. Puhemiller.	185—Lighthall vs. Corest.
	186—Suydam, Adm'r, vs. Suydam.
	187—In re Jas. M. Sheehan, an attorney.

The following is the calendar for to-day:

Nos.	Nos.
88—Hyde vs. Hammon.	71—The People, &c., Lanchastin vs. Lacoste.
29—In re the R. of the Cal. Ins. Co.	85—Bassett vs. Bacon.
44—Ross vs. Williams.	87—Proshazka vs. Dippel.
50—Smith vs. Woodward.	96—Hepburn vs. Jewett.

The general call is No. 101—Mason vs. Maxwell.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2879—Stewart vs. Legrain.	2771—Casey vs. Same.
2081—Rice vs. Spear.	2679—Unger vs. Forty-second-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Company.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.	2595—McCall vs. The Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
2429—Cook vs. Genin.	2371—Bloomer vs. Stevens.
2895—The Cooper Union vs. Rourke.	2699—Dusenbury vs. Dickerson.
2917—Van Valkenbergh vs. Heidenheimer.	1565—Fabbre vs. Risner.
2815—Gibson vs. Farrall.	2749—Vogel vs. Leis.
2769—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3094—Schila vs. Hirft.	2824—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
1746—Ghio vs. Frantz.	2826—White vs. The same.
1964—Goodridge vs. The N. Ins. Co.	3032—Wood vs. The same.
3040—Wiley vs. The Mayor, &c.	2870—Butler vs. McIlvaine.
3066—Cameron vs. Stewart.	3038—Farrell vs. Wilkinson.
2490—Horton vs. Smith.	2992—Fettretch vs. Totten.
2978—Bishop vs. Jackson.	3084—Lanz vs. Hulle.
	3022—Wood vs. Cleveland.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
498—McGarrahan vs. Waters.	239—McStea vs. Brander.
445—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.	486—Lewentral vs. Kraus.
500—Dalton vs. Taylor.	489—Anderson vs. Ritch.
450—Waterbury vs. Shipman.	276—Kimball vs. Anthony.
577—Jones vs. The Firemen's Ins. Co.	511—Kemmera vs. Strauss.
579—Pomroy vs. Shaw.	600—Cummings vs. Schultz.
570—Jones vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.	607—Shea vs. Eighth-av. R. R. Co.
	603—Hutchings vs. Levie.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
569—Jones vs. Corn Ex. Ins. Co.	250—Fishblatt vs. Am. Mut. L. Ins. Co.
475—Nasser vs. Corwin.	200—Scudder vs. Lesznski.
335—Eyner vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.	285—Allen vs. Martin.
1143—Wright vs. Leary.	289—The Comp. Genl. T. vs. Waetgen.
574—Jones vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co.	519—Morange vs. The Mayor, &c.
575—Smock vs. Smith.	515—Morange vs. Duclos.
576—Bassford vs. Seymour.	208—The Bordentown Machine Co. vs. Pesant.
581—Leggett vs. Leach.	

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Stetler vs. O'Brien.	126—Hugershoff vs. Stephen.
—Johnson vs. Heydon.	127—Knoerz vs. Butting.
—Bristol vs. Delamatelia.	128—Mead vs. Gray.
—Weigold vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.	129—Morial vs. Beer.
113—Case vs. Serville.	130—Wolt vs. Bier.
—Lyons vs. Titcomb.	112—Martin vs. Lynch.
122—Brower vs. Ormsbee.	139—Quirk vs. Wylie.
123—Winter vs. Penniston.	—Colton vs. Shurmanns.
124—Jacobs vs. Lumley.	132—Bohn vs. Vergers.
125—Leberich vs. Steinrich.	133—Dunn vs. Turbeck.

Prize—Authority of Treasury Department Trade Permits—Their Construction—The Relations Sustained by Military Adversaries Under Truce.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States, Libelants and Appellants, vs. Certain Sugar and Molasses, C. A. Weed, Claimant, and Certain Sugar, G. Blydenburgh, Claimant.—The property involved in this cause was captured on the 15th and 23d of April, 1864, on board of a Government transport vessel in Atchafalaya Bay, near Morrison's Cut, in Louisiana, by the gunboat *Wyanza*, and libeled as prize of war in the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The claimant (Weed) filed a claim for 206 hogsheads of sugar and 285 barrels of molasses. Blydenburgh filed a separate claim for 84 hogsheads of sugar. Weed claimed to be a loyal citizen of the United States, residing at New-Orleans, La., and that on the 20th October, 1863, he had purchased the sugar and molasses from loyal citizens at Franklin, La., and transported them to Cote Blanche, in that State; that both places were within our military lines at the time, and that the purchase and transportation were under and in accordance with a license issued to him on the 15th of October, 1863, by the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department for the Fifth Special Agency, authorizing him to purchase within thirty days 500 hogsheads of sugar and 1,000 barrels of molasses, in the Parish of St. Mary, La., and to transport them to New-Orleans; that on the 26th of March, 1864, he obtained from the Special Agent a second license for the transportation of sugar and molasses (the quantities of which are differently stated) from Cote Blanche to New-Orleans, and that he had loaded a Government transport, hired for the purpose, with the sugar and molasses, and shipped them at the former place for the latter, and on the passage they were seized.

Blydenburgh claimed a like authority under the same Special Agency and equal loyalty.

Under order of the Court the Prize Commissioners examined several persons captured or connected with the property seized, and after the testimony taken was reported to the Court an order was made for further proof on the part of both libelants and claimants, and therefore, several depositions were taken which were considered upon the hearing of the cause.

The Court found the claimants to be engaged in legitimate traffic, and dismissed the libel. The Government appealed, and the argument is that the licenses set up as the authority for the traffic by the claimants, are not licenses at all, for the reason that they are not properly authenticated as being what they purport to be; nor was the property purchased and transported in Blydenburgh's case from the parish for which the license was obtained. The license was for St. Mary's Parish, but by his own averment, the whole transaction was in St. Martin's Parish. Nor is there any proof of ownership, nor evidence that the sugar was purchased from loyal persons. It appears to have come from the indefinite interior, and to have been laden with a view of probable hostilities.

In Weed's case the permit of one date states the quantity to be 1,000 hogsheads of sugar and 500 barrels of molasses, and that of another date reverses the figures. The permits authorized purchase only within "our military lines," while the property was purchased mostly within the enemy's country, during an express truce. The truce was mutual and respected on both sides, and the adverse military parties trusted themselves implicitly in each other's power. The flag was up on both sides. It was asked by the rebels, and conceded by the Captain in command, who, by raising the flag, estopped himself and his side from denying the competent military character of Vincent and his men. The usages of war in this sacred exception apply with equal dignity, whatever the numbers who engage for it. The entire Confederate army, had it suddenly appeared, must have sustained this act of Vincent, on their part, until the truce could lawfully be terminated. So on the other hand would it have been with the Federal army. Both belligerents were bound by the powers of war. The license was really, therefore, exclusively that of the enemy, because the will of the Federal commander and the license were controlled by the enemy. The rebels expressly forbade the transaction, excepting under flag of truce. It could not have been carried on without making booty of the property by military capture, or else receiving them by the sole authority of the challenging forces upon such considerations as they found profitable or satisfactory. It was trading with the enemy in arms, unless the license claimed was a license to bargain in a hostile camp. Though its own terms restricted it to "the military lines of the United States," it is clear that it must have been totally inoperative. But the alleged license itself was not there, nor any further evidence concerning it.

Licenses are to be strictly construed, and the rule against constructive licenses is probably the sternest principle known to the law. Even where the licensee was deceived by the course of the captors, a persuasive equity could not relieve him. (The *Charlotta*, 1 Dodson, 387—393.) The party who uses a license "engages not only for fair interpretations, but for the accurate interpretation of the permit." (Lord Stowell, the *Cosmopolite*, 46, Rob. 13.) The claimant in a Prize Court is an actor, and must make out his case. (The *Amiable Isabella*, 6 Wheat, 77.)

The claimants combat the positions of the Government given above, asserting their innocence and the validity of their permits.

Mr. Stauben and Mr. Ashton for the United States; Titian J. Coffey for claimants.

The Circassian—Seamen's Wages—Conflict of Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—JAN. 18.

Before Judge Benedict.

C. J. Palmer et al, vs. The Steamship Circassian.—This suit, one of the many in which this steamer is involved, is for wages. It was called on the calendar to-day, and the libelant's counsel moved it for trial. Mr. Stillman, who appeared for Fielder, the mortgagee, desired a postponement, stating that he had received authority to settle the matter, and that the claims of the sailors would be paid in the intervening time. Mr. Lord, who appeared for the holder of a bottomry bond, also wished a postponement.

Mr. Hill, who appeared for the libelants, opposed any further postponement, representing that the case was one of hardship upon the sailors, and that the justice of their demands was not seriously contested, and no valid reason was given for a postponement.

The Judge said that on the facts stated there did not seem to be sufficient reason for any postponement of the case; that he was aware that there was a question of conflicting jurisdiction between this Court and the Court of the Southern District, and he had hoped that the Court of that district, in which the first libel had been filed, would have disposed of the question; but he saw from a report of the decision in the newspapers that the question was still left undetermined; that in this the Marshal returned that he had attached the vessel, and the Marshal had stated in open Court that he held sole custody of the vessel, and on that state of the case, unless there was some wish to have the question of jurisdiction raised, and disposed of, he must proceed to dispose of the cause.

Mr. Hill said he had examined the question of jurisdiction, and was content to take the decree of the Court against the vessel.

Embezzling Letters from Post-office.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

Benjamin B. Miller was put on trial charged with embezzling letters from the Post-office, in which he was employed as a clerk in the newspaper department. The evidence for the Government showed that in November last a Mr. Ingersoll, of Poughkeepsie, inclosed in a letter a check for $109 45 to the order of E. Seely & Co., of Brooklyn; that Seeley & Co. never received the letter, but that the check afterward turned up in the possession of the defendant, and that he procured it to be cashed, indorsing his name on it for the purpose.

The evidence also showed that some fortnight after a Mr. Batchelor, of Bridgeport, inclosed in a letter a check for $101 65 to the order of Powell Brothers; that they did not receive the check. This check also turned up in the possession of the defendant, who got it from a Mr. Banta his check in exchange, indorsing also his name on the back.

Both checks were indorsed by the name of the payees, but the indorsements were forgeries.

Mr. Gayler, agent for the Post-office, testified to an interview with the defendant at the time of his arrest; that he told Miller a letter from Poughkeepsie had been mislaid, and the check in it had turned up with his (Miller's) indorsement on it, and that Miller said he had bought the check from a man named Clark, who lived in Brooklyn, and that when he heard that the check was a forgery he went to find Clark, and learned that he had gone South; that he then asked Miller about the Bridgport letter, and Miller at first denied any knowledge of it, but finally said that a clerk named Kaylor had picked up a letter and put it on his (Miller's) desk; that he found the letter open, and took the check out and used it; that Kaylor was called up, but denied any knowledge of such a transaction, whereupon Miller was arrested.

The defendant gave no evidence except as to character.

His counsel urged in his behalf that the case was not proved by the Government, and that it would have been an act of supreme folly for Miller if he had obtained the checks in an improper way to have put his name on them, thus clearly pointing himself out as being connected with the matter, and his indorsing the checks was an evidence of his honesty in the transaction.

The Jury, however, found the accused guilty.

Mr. Lord said he desired to contest the question of jurisdiction.

The Judge accordingly, in order to have as little delay as possible, ordered a reference in the case, to take proof of the facts in relation to the libelant's claims, and reserved all further questions till the coming in of that report, with leave to the parties to file a plea to the jurisdiction, and to be heard on it on Tuesday morning.

Liability of the County Clerk of New-York for Errors, &c., in Making Searches—Opinion of the Court of Appeals—Important to all Conveyancers.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

Elijah H. Kimball, Executor, &c., of Ellen Le Roy, deceased, Appellant, vs. Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk, Respondent.—This was an appeal from an order of the Supreme Court, at General Term, in the First District, reversing a judgment rendered at the Circuit, on a trial before a Justice of that Court, without a Jury, and granting a new trial with costs to abide the event. The plaintiff, at the said trial, recovered judgment for $474 98 damages against the said defendant for neglecting, in his official capacity as Clerk of the City and County of New-York, to return to a requisition for a search for judgments in his office, as such clerk, against Moses Le Roy, a certain judgment for $26 97 in favor of Nelson Smith against the said Moses, docketed in his office, and constituting a lien upon certain premises, in the City of New-York, owned by Ellen Le Roy, deceased, of whom the plaintiff is the executor.

It appears from the conclusions of facts certified by the Judge who tried the action, that the judgment was docketed in the said clerk's office against Moses Le Roy on the 6th day of February, 1857, and then became a lien upon a house and lot of land, known as No. 269 East Twelfth-street, in the City of New-York, of which the said Moses was the owner; that they said Moses conveyed the said premises to the said Ellen Le Roy, in her lifetime, on the 30th day of March following, and that she continued to be the owner thereof until her death, which occurred in December, 1858. She applied in August, 1858, to the Jefferson Insurance Company for a loan of money upon the security of the said premises; and for the purpose of an examination of her title, a lawyer was employed, to be paid by her, to prepare an abstract of the title for the satisfaction of the Insurance Company. The lawyer delivered a written requisition in pursuance of his employment, to the defendant, in his official capacity, requiring him to search for judgments against Moses Le Roy, including the time when the said judgment became a lien; that the defendant as such clerk returned on the 3d day of September, 1858, certain incumbrances but wholly omitted to return the said judgment for $26 97, which was then a valid and subsisting lien. That the defendant was paid his fees for the said search by the said Ellen. That she obtained a loan of $4,000 from the said Insurance Company upon the security of a mortgage executed by her upon the said premises, and upon the faith of the certificate of the said defendant, as such clerk, to the existence of such judgments only as he had returned upon the said search. That the money, as far as necessary, was applied to the satisfaction of the liens against the said premises so returned, and there was more than sufficient to satisfy them, and also the said judgment for $26 97.

That in July, 1858, Nelson Smith issued an execution on his said judgment against Moses Le Roy for $26 97, by virtue of which the said premises were sold by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of September, 1858, to the said Smith, as purchaser, for the sum of $60. The premises were not redeemed, and the said Sheriff executed a conveyance to Smith on the 10th day of December, 1859, which passed the whole title owned by the said Moses at the time of the docketing of the judgment. The purchaser Smith, by virtue of his title so obtained, instituted summary proceedings before a Justice of the Peace, and entered into full possession of the premises on the 30th day of December, 1859.

The plaintiff, as the executor of the said Ellen Le Roy, who died in December, 1858, made an amicable settlement with Nelson Smith, who conveyed the said premises to the plaintiff, as executor and trustee under the will of the said Ellen, for the consideration of $400, on the 29th of March, 1860, which was the lowest sum for which a reconveyance could be obtained, the premises then being worth $6,000. The Judge also found that the plaintiff was ignorant of the judgment and of the Sheriff's sale until Smith had obtained the title, and that the said Ellen was ignorant that the judgment was a lien upon the premises. The evidence shows that she knew of the existence of the judgment before Smith took any proceeding to sell the premises under his judgment and execution.

The Judge found as a conclusion of law that the plaintiff was entitled to recover from the defendant the said sum of $400 so paid to obtain a reconveyance, together with the interest, amounting in all to the sum of $474 98, for which sum the plaintiff had judgment.

The defendant excepted to the findings of the Judge, both as to the facts and the conclusion of law.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, upon appeal, as before stated, reversed the judgment, and awarded a new trial, with costs to abide the event. The plaintiff appeals from the order of the General Term, and stipulates that if the order be affirmed on this appeal judgment absolute shall be rendered against him.

R. H. Underhill for appellant; Charles H. Glover for respondent.

LEONARD, J.—An act of the Legislature, passed in 1853, (Session Laws, p. 265,) provides that the County Clerk shall have a sufficient number of competent searchers in his office; shall cause searches, when ordered, to be made without delay; shall certify to the correctness of his searches, and shall be held legally liable for all damages resulting from errors, inaccuracies or mistakes in his return. The plaintiff insists that this statute casts upon the defendant a legal liability for the loss sustained by the estate of his testatrix.

If that loss is the direct consequence of the omission of the defendant to return the judgment against Moses Le Roy in favor of Smith, the position of the plaintiff is sound. It is impossible, however, to hold to such a conclusion. Mrs. Le Roy took no action in consequence of the omission in the clerk's return to the search. She bought no property and parted with nothing of value by reason of the erroneous return. The Insurance Company might have been subjected to damage by the loss of the security upon which they were induced to part with their money, relying upon the accuracy of the defendant's return. But that is not the case of Mrs. Le Roy. Her loss occurred from the non-payment of the judgment, and not from the error in the clerk's return. She obtained the loan for which she applied, and nothing was abated from it on account of this incumbrance. It was no injury of which she can complain to have the money paid to herself on effecting the loan, instead of having some part of it applied to the satisfaction of an outstanding judgment. However probable it may be that the judgment would have been paid off by the Insurance Company out of the proceeds of the loan, if it had been returned upon the search, it is impossible to declare at this time that it would have certainly been so applied.

Her object in causing the search to be made was not defeated by the omission to return the judgment. She did not seek for information about her title for any purpose but that of obtaining the loan. It is no ground of complaint that she was not awakened by the return to take action for the removal of this judgment. The knowledge which she would have derived from the return of it would have been merely incidental, and it is uncertain whether the return or the knowledge thereby acquired would have been applied by Mrs. Le Roy to any purpose whatever. No one can say what actually would have been done under a different state of facts from those which actually occurred.

It is no answer to say that she could, or that she might have paid the judgment or prevented a sale; it does not make it certain that it would have been done. The payment was not a necessary consequence of a correct return by the clerk, and without such a direct and necessary result to follow from his act or omission, the defendant cannot be made chargeable with damage.

The rule as to damages under this statute is not different from that prescribed by the common law. Where damages are uncertain, indefinite, and incapable of being fixed as the result of an act, negligence or omission, none can be imposed. Had a different rule been contemplated by the Legislature, it would have been necessary to have imposed a fixed penalty; but the statute leaves it open to such damages as follow from the error, inaccuracy or mistake of the clerk, and can be ascertained to have been actually sustained.

The order appealed from should be affirmed, with costs, and the judgment be made absolute against the plaintiff.

Damages Against the Eighth-avenue Railroad for Malicious Injury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 21.

John Whittaker vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.—This was an action for damages for personal injuries alleged to have been inflicted upon plaintiff by the willful and malicious act of a car-driver in the employ of the defendants. In April last plaintiff was standing on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, upon a plank which had been placed near the railroad track and over the margin of an excavation in the street, made for the purpose of repairing the Croton water-pipes. While thus standing, looking at the workmen employed in the excavation, he was run into by one of the down cars and knocked off the plank into the excavation, breaking his wrist, and otherwise permanently injuring him. Plaintiff testified, as did several other witnesses, that the car was driven rapidly at the time, and that the driver gave no warning of any kind, but after the accident occurred remarked: "D——n him, it served him right." In offset to this, several witnesses in the employ of the railroad testified that the car was driven slowly at the time; that the driver hallooed to plaintiff to get out of the way, and that they did not hear him make the remark above quoted after the accident happened.

The Judge charged the Jury that, if the accident resulted from the willful act of the driver—he knowing at the time that if he kept the car moving he must necessarily run into the plaintiff—the Company were liable. It was not a case of negligence, but was placed on the express ground of malice or willfulness on the part of the driver. If the Jury found that it was merely a case of negligence on the part of the driver, plaintiff could not recover, as he contributed to the accident by his own carelessness in standing where he did.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $2,500.

Townsend and Galbraith for plaintiff; J. W. Ashmead for the defendants.

The New-Jersey Extradition Case, and the Late Theft of Elephant's Tusks and Flannel.

CITY JUDGES CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Russel.

The case of The People *vs.* Michael Burns, which was adjourned on Saturday till yesterday, came up in the afternoon. The prisoner was produced by the Captain of the Twentieth Precinct, and Mr. George W. Blunt, for the people, read the return as amended. The counsel for the prisoner said that as all the papers appeared to be correct, he could not ask for the prisoner's discharge, but would ask to have him bailed to appear at the Court where the indictment against him was found. Mr. Blunt opposed the motion on the ground that the officer from New-Jersey was waiting for the prisoner, and where the means were at hand for his conveyance it was not customary to bail.

The Judge ordered the prisoner to be delivered into the possession of Capt. Hedden, of the Twentieth Precinct, to be by him delivered to the Sheriff representing the county in New-Jersey where the indictment was found. The prisoner was subsequently taken to New-Jersey.

IVORY AND FLANNEL.

John Shannon and William Hammond were brought before the City Judge on a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, to have their bail reduced. They are charged with stealing from the pier foot of Cortlandt-street, on the 3d of December, six ivory tusks of the value of $390, and were held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each.

They are also charged with having on the 30th of December, stolen from the same place, five bales of flannel and a half chest of tea, of the value of $2,078, and were held to bail in the sum of $3,000 each. The motion in the first case was to reduce the bail, which was acceded to, and the bail fixed at $1,000 each instead of $2,000, Michael Blume, of No. 4 Rector-street, becoming bondsman for Shannon.

In the second case the motion was for the discharge of the prisoners. This was opposed by Mr. Blunt, and the Judge fixed the bail at $1,500 each instead of $3,000, John O'Toole, No. 213 Third-avenue, becoming bondsman for Shannon.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 21.

By Justice Monell.

Salvio Bullus *vs.* The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company; motion for commission granted. John W. Fowler et al. *vs.* The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted without costs. Same *vs.* Same; motion granted without costs. Same *vs.* Same, motion granted without costs. John Volke *vs.* North American Fire Insurance Company; motion staying all proceedings discontinuing the action granted without costs. Wm. Wood et al. *vs.* Lewis F. Cleveland; motion granted. Walter Jones *vs.* H. Davis et al.; motion granted and cause referred to a referee. Clinton Rice et al. *vs.* Leroy N. Shear; motion denied with $7 costs.

Trial of Patrick Dwyer for the Murder of Patrick McCudden.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trial of Patrick Dwyer, who is charged with the murder of Patrick McCudden, a former officer of the Court of General Sessions, was commenced yesterday. After the Jury was impaneled, Mr. John Graham, counsel for the accused, requested that the Jury might be attended by five officers of the Court, such officers to retain their special charge until the end of the trial. Of the eighteen officers allotted to the Court only eleven responded to their names, and three out of these were in attendance upon the Grand Jury. The five officers needed were therefore selected from the remaining eight, and duly sworn for special duty.

The Court-room was filled with politicians, some of whom are prominently known, and several of them remained in close proximity to the accused and his counsel throughout the day.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, opened the case for the people in an eloquent and able speech, in which he detailed the circumstances under which the tragedy took place, and said that he desired to do nothing which would, in the least, be unfair or prejudicial to the interests of the accused, beyond the evidence in the case, which he hoped to be able to present in as clear and succinct a manner as the remembrance on the part of the witnesses of the event would allow.

John Beach, M.D., testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Patrick McCudden about 30 hours after death; found no other external mark of violence except a pistol-shot wound situated about three inches above the umbilicus, and slightly to the right of the median line; upon opening into the abdominal cavity, the course of the ball was found inwards and slanting to the left, passing through the abdominal walls, the lower border of the liver, the stomach, near the cardiac opening, then downward and backward through the pelvis of the left kidney; a large clot of blood was found under the peritoneum, and some also in the cavity of the abdomen; the ball was found among the clotted blood in the abdomen; in my opinion death resulted from the wound inflicted by the pistol ball.

Cross-examined—Forty hours may have elapsed from the time of the shooting to the time of death; the amount of inflammation was such as to lead to this conclusion.

John McCudden testified that he was father of the deceased; did not remember the exact time when his son died; thought it was about the 7th of December, 1865; his son died in the hospital at five o'clock on the morning of the 7th of December.

Cross-examined—Attended the deceased at the City Hospital from Tuesday afternoon, the 6th, to 5 o'clock on the following morning, when he died; at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th the body was taken from the hospital to his home, No. 48 Prince-street, and the Coroner held an inquest there; the *post-mortem* was made by Dr. Beach, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst.

The case was adjourned till to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 21, 1867.

17,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R	107¾	150	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	161
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108	200	N. Y. Cen.	109
20,000	U.S.6s.5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104⅜	200	do	108⅞
3,500	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	99⅞	75	do.....2d call	108⅞
23,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	104⅛	400	do	108⅜
,0000	do.....3d Ser.	104⅜	500	Erie R.	63⅞
4,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	65	1500	do	63¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	64⅜	100	Hud. R. R.	128⅛
6,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	95	500	Reading R.	102⅜
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅛	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	77⅞
20,000	do	26	50	do	78
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1st M	88	100	Clev. & Pitts	89¼
12,000	Tol.& Wab.2d M.	75	200	do	89
12,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs	88	100	Chic. & N. W.	42
6,000	Gt.W.R. 2d M.	69⅛	500	do.....b15	42⅛
100	Quick. Min.....s10	40	700	Chic. & R. I.	99
100	Boston W. P.	27	200	Tol., W. & W.	42⅛
500	Union Nav.	107⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	96⅜
200	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	115⅛	100	do	96⅞
20	West. U. Tel.	46	800	do	97
			200	do	97⅛
			50	do	97⅜
			100	do.....b30	97¼
			100	do.....b30	97⅜
			100	Chic. & Alt.	107⅜

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62	108	100	Boston W. P.	26⅛
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	105⅜	50	Adams Ex. Co.	67
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106	4	Am. Ex. Co.	70
8,500	do	106⅛	500	Reading R.....b10	103
1000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	104⅜	200	do	103
4,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100	500	do.....b10	103⅛
10,000	do	99⅞	400	do	103⅛
10,000	U.S.5s.10-40s..R.	100	300	M. S. & N. I.	78
150,000	T. Notes.7 3-10s, Third Ser.	104⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R.....x-d	115⅛
50,000	do.....3d Ser.	104⅜	100	do	115⅜
2,000	Tenn. 6s. N	64⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts R.	89
10,000	do	64⅛	200	do	89⅛
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	64¾	50	Chi. & N. W	41⅞
10,000	do	64½	100	do	42
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	100	do	42⅛
			200	do	42⅛
			200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]

100	West. U. Tel.	46⅛	20	do	79½
48	do	46⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.	99⅝
100	do	46⅜	300	do	99
42	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	96⅛	100	P., F. W. & C....b30	96⅛
200	Erie Railroad	64⅛	200	do	96⅛
3300	do	64⅛	100	do	96⅛
100	do.....s30	64	100	do	96⅛
500	do	64⅛	25	do	96⅜
500	do.....s10	64⅜	100	Chic. & Alton	107⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Union Nav. Co.	107½	300	Ch., R. I. & P.	99⅛
100	do	107½	100	do.....s15	99
100	N. Y. Cen.	109⅛	100	do.....b3	99¼
200	do	109⅛	100	do.....s10	99
300	do.....s3	109¼	100	do.....b10	99¼
1400	Erie R	64⅛	300	do.....s3	99⅛
500	do.....b3	64⅛	500	do	99
800	do.....s3	64⅛	1200	Chi. & N. W	42
100	do.....b10	64⅛	800	do.....b3	42½
600	do	64⅛	500	do	42
300	do.....b5	64⅛	600	do.....c	42
200	do.....s3	64⅛	200	do.....s10	42
300	do.....c	64⅛	300	do.....b15	42⅜
100	Hudson R.	131	400	C. & N. W. Pr. ..s3	79⅛
100	Reading R	102⅜	300	do	79⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	78⅛	200	do	79⅛
100	do.....s3	78	200	do.....b10	79⅛
200	do	78⅛	100	do.....s10	79⅛
500	do	78	100	do.....b3	79⅛
300	do.....s3	78	300	P., F. W. & C.	96⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts	89½	200	do.....s3	96⅛
200	do.....s3	89⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	60⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅜	270	Chic. & N. W.....b3	42⅛
100	Boston W. P.	27	400	do	42
100	Canton Co.	47	100	do	42⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	40	200	do.....s3	42
400	At. M. S. Co.	108	100	do.....s10	42
400	N. Y. Cen.	108⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	79½
200	do.....s3	108⅜	400	do.....b3	79⅛
200	do.....s3	108⅝	100	do.....b10	79½
100	Hudson R. R.....b3	129	500	do	79⅛
1200	do	102⅜	2800	Erie R.	64⅛
600	Clev. & Pitts	89⅛	800	do.....b3	64⅛
300	M. So. & N. I.	77⅞	200	do.....s15	64⅛
100	do.....b30	78	300	do.....s3	64⅛
200	do.....c	78	200	do.....b5	64⅛
200	do.....b3	77⅞	500	do.....b10	64⅛
300	P., Ft. W. & C.....s3	96⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	99⅛
100	do.....b15	96⅛	100	do.....s15	98⅞
100	do.....s3	96⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mar. Pref.	30½	400	Reading R.....b5	103⅛
100	do	30⅜	1200	do	103⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	108⅜	500	do.....b5	103⅛
400	Erie Railroad.....b3	64⅛	200	do.....s15	103
800	do	64⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.....x-d	115½
1100	do.....s3	64⅛	1200	Chi. & N. W.	42½
200	M. S. & N. I.....b3	78⅛	100	do.....b30	42⅜
100	do	78⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	96⅛
100	do.....s10	78⅛	100	do.....s10	96½
300	Clev. & Pitts.....b3	89¾	100	do.....b10	96⅜
400	do	89⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. P.....s3	79⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 19, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,903,265
Increase in Specie	751,730
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	10,984
Decrease in Deposits	1,317,493
Increase in Circulation	29,825

	Jan. 20, 1866.	Jan. 19, 1867.	Jan. 12, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$72,807,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	8,878,500	9,262,500	9,262,500
Total Capital	$81,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	239,377,726	255,032,223	258,935,488
Gold and Gold Notes	15,265,872	15,365,207	14,613,477
Other L. Tend'r	72,799,892	63,235,386	63,246,370
Deposits	198,816,248	201,200,115	202,517,608
In Sub-Tres'y	84,101,069	104,823,359	101,164,996

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$764,756	Metropolitan	$2,211,710
Merchants'	771,900	Citizens'	139,727
Mechanics'	569,596	Market	553,900
Union	468,213	St. Nicholas	755,163
Phœnix	292,108	Shoe & Leather	949,278
Tradesmen's	745,008	Continental	550,078
Mer. Exchange	453,639	Commonwealth	232,927
Gallatin	496,293	Marine	315,000
Butchers & D.	246,688	Atlantic	98,628
Mechanics & T.	177,000	Importers'	504,571
Leather	192,000	Park	1,000,000
Seventh Ward	177,433	M. Association	307,020
State	110,666	Grocers'	83,000
Am. Exchange	987,317	East River	283,500
Commerce	5,804,525	Fourth	2,925,755
Broadway	900,000	Central	1,643,784
Ocean	800,000	Second	270,000
Mercantile	482,215	Ninth	916,807
Pacific	133,989	First	448,889
Republic	855,525	Third	796,000
Chatham	129,091	N. Y. Exchange	269,019
N. America	339,714	Tenth	910,900
Hanover	291,780	Croton	180,000
Irving	188,229		

Total 47 National Banks	$32,722,215
Total 14 other National and Local Banks	132,713
Total on Clearing-house report, Jan. 19	$32,854,928
On previous report, Jan. 12	32,825,103
Increase in circulation	$29,825

The Bank movement since last Monday is about four millions less in Loans and Discounts, although the demand for Money was less marked than the previous week. In the other departments the Gold Notes are $751,000 larger and the Greenbacks almost even with the previous statement. The Deposits are less by $1,317,000. The returns, altogether, denote a steady market for Money at 7 ℔ cent., with a gradual tendency to ease in the supply. The demand for Currency to go South was evidently less during the week past than was expected, and we hear to-day that some remittances ordered for New-Orleans by mail have been countermanded by telegraph. To-day there is not much doing in the way of borrowing and lending among the brokers. The weather was much against all outdoor business through the forenoon, but the attendance in the Stock Exchange was good and the Railway speculation partially higher than on Saturday. The settlement of the VANDERBILT and New-York Central difficulty have a favorable influence on Central shares, and they sold up to 109⅛ ℔ cent. early in the day. The advance was subsequently partly lost. The demand for Erie Common shares was somewhat firm at about 63⅞@64⅛ ℔ cent. The Western Stocks were also better than at the close of last week, but the business in them not important.

The Gold room opened at about the last price of Saturday, and the sales ruled moderately firm at 136⅛@136⅜@136⅛ ℔ cent. The Public Funds of 1862 came quoted a fraction lower in London this forenoon, which, perhaps, partially influenced the price of Gold. The Foreign Exchange for Wednesday's Cunarder opened quiet on the basis of 109⅛ ℔ cent. for Standard 60 day bills on London. Most of the business for this packet, (the *Persia*, from New-York,) goes over to Tuesday.

The Public Funds in this market were in demand to-day for the 1862s, and 1865s May and November for transmission abroad. The former were 108@108⅛ ℔ cent.; the latter 106⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. The other Gold-bearing Stocks, and also the 7-30s were steady.

In the afternoon the ease in the Money market was reported more decided than at any time during the last week, and some of the private lenders were ready to accept 6 ℔ cent. from the first-class Stock and Money firms of the Street. The Railway market gained further strength, especially in Erie. The Gold Room was but partially influenced either way by the new provision for selling on Government account which was reported by telegraph to have passed the lower House of Congress to-day.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100	99⅞	Northwest	41⅞	42⅜
U. S. 5-20s	108	108⅛	N. West Pref.	79	79⅛
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104⅛	Rock Island	98⅞	99⅛
N. Y. Central	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	96⅜	96⅛
Erie	63⅞	64⅛	Cumb'land Coal	33	33
Hudson	127	128⅛	Quicksilver	38	40⅛
Reading	102⅜	103	W. U. Telegraph	46⅛	46⅜
Mich. Southern	77⅞	78	Mariposa Pref.	30	30⅜
Illinois Central	*119⅛	115⅛	Ohio Certificates	26	26
Pittsburgh	89⅛	89½	American Gold	136⅛	136⅛
Tennessee 6s	65⅛	65	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Irving	102	New-York	115
Metropolitan	124⅛	America	133
Shoe and Leather	108	Commerce	112
Continental	100	American Exchange	114⅛
Fourth National	104	Chatham	140

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	82⅛
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	103	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	94	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chi. & Alton Inc.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87⅛
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	96

The business at the First Regular Board of the Stock Exchange was suspended at noon by the announcement of the sudden decease of Mr. JOHN P. DUBEE, of the house of Messrs. HENRY T. MORGAN & CO. The Board, after adopting a just and feeling tribute to the memory of this estimable gentleman, adjourned their session.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in January were:

1867	$71,131
1866	61,463

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad from March 1, 1866, to the close of the second week in January were:

1867	$4,184,824
1866	4,281,764

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the second week in January were:

1867	$59,138 31
1866	46,452 17

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the same week were:

	1867.	1866.
Passengers	$7,914	$8,462
Freight	14,182	9,310
Mail, Express and Telegraph	1,500	1,100
Total	$23,596	$18,872
Total for the month	48,452	41,002

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad has declared a dividend of 4 ℔ cent., free of Government tax, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books close to-day.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.
$11 paid in at.....$8
$14 paid in at.....$11
$17 paid in at.....$14
Also, American, Adams, United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express stocks at lowest market rates, by BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, (City of Chicago,) Bonds for sale by TYLER, WRENN & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 21, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 1,834 bbls. Flour 48 bbls. and 120 bags Corn Meal, 1,125 bushels Corn, 2,150 bushels Oats, 1,075 bbls. Pork, 129 pkgs. Cut Meats, 341 pkgs. Lard, 57 pkgs. Beef, and 98 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are quiet to-day at $8 25@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been dull but steady. We quote Java at 24½c.@25¼c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17¾c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15⅞c.@16⅛c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand and quoted rather heavy. Middlings, 34½c.@36½c., chiefly within our range. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,400 bales, against receipts of 184 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	19,174
Receipts preceding week	15,047
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	40,027
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	189,458
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	2,803
Exports since Jan. 1	26,797
Exports since Sept. 1	138,536
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	165,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	888,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	375,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	548,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered, and has been in rather more demand at firmer prices. Sales since our last have been 6,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 45@$11 55; fair to choice do. do. at $11 55@$12 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 75@$12 50 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@10 50
Extra State	10 45	@12 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 75	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 45	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 20	@17 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at former prices. Sales since our last, 220 bbls. at $11 75@$13 90 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 95@$17 for fair to very choice extra do., ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive at $12 75@$15 25 for extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at from $6 40@$8 ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been inactive at $2 90@$3 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with more firmness, and has been in rather better request, but no important transactions have been reported. Corn has been more sought after, partly for export, at improved prices. Sales since our last 56,000 bushels, at $1 18@$1 18½ for mixed Western, in store, $1 20 for do. afloat, and $1 12@$1 17 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quiet but firm; sales 3,000 bushels Canada, in bond, on private terms. Barley has been rather more active; sales, 23,000 bushels at 81c. for Western, and 80c. for Canada East, in bond. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats are in request, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c., and State at 69c.@70c. ℔ bushel; sales 21,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, including new, at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Are inactive at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including Porto Rico at 45c.@66c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 73c.@86c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@67½c. ℔ gallon. Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 25@$10 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@[illegible]c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 21, for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in rather more request at 20c.@20½c. for Crude; 30c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 44½c.@46½c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,500 bbls. in lots, at $20 75@$21 50 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 50 for new Western Mess; $19 80@$19 95, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 87, cash; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $20@$21 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' options, February and March, part at $21 50@$21 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request; sales 380 pkgs. part to arrive, at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10[illegible]c.@12c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet at steady prices; sales 245 boxes, part to arrive, at 11½c. for new short clear, 10⅞c. for short rib, and 10½c. for Cumberland Cut; also 12c. for long cut Hams, ℔ lb. Lard is in moderate demand and steady; sales since our last 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13c. for inferior to very choice old, and 1[illegible]c.@13½c. for new ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are in more demand at 8½c.@8¾c. for Western, and 9¼c.@9¾c. for City, ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet at $31@$34 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $28 50@$33 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Butter is quiet to-day at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	34	@36
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	26	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb.	15	@16

RICE—Has been in demand at steady prices.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, but held firmly. Sales since our last 420 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12¾c., and 358 boxes Havana at 9⅞c.@11⅞c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request, at from 13c.@15c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 67,000 lbs. at 10¼c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 95,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c.; also 40,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 900 bales cotton by steamer, at ⅝d.@9-16d. ℔ lb.; 31,000 bushels corn at 5½d. by sailing vessel, and 7d. by steamer, ℔ bushel; and 300 boxes bacon, by steamer, at 25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, nothing really new.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Miss Ida Vernon, Barton Hill, J. N. Scott, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—MARTHA.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Characters by Messrs. Geo. Jordan, Lewis Baker, Miss Fanny Morant. Followed by MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—CENDRILLON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. MACBETH. Characters by W. H. Whalley and Miss Fanny Herring.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LE VOYAGE DE MONS. PERRICHON.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Sheppard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. WILLIAM WILD.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph to Jan. 21, and by steamship to Jan. 11.

The reforms decreed by the Emperor of France are received with great favor in that country, and are generally conceded to be liberal and prudent. Great excitement is said to exist in Paris over the Cabinet changes, which are supposed to indicate a more warlike policy on the part of the Emperor.

It is reported that Lord Derby has resolved not to present a Government Reform Bill to Parliament.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday instructed the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the recent massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny. A bill was introduced to aid the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The Bankrupt Bill was postponed, that the Tariff Bill might be taken up. Several amendments were made to the latter, which is quite lengthy, and the bill was nearly all read before the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution declaring that the present Governments of the Southern States are of military origin and can become valid State Governments by act of Congress only, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. To the Committee on Reconstruction was referred a resolution limiting the power of amending the Constitution to the States represented in Congress. Leave was asked for the introduction of a bill relating to the practice and powers of the Supreme Court, but objection was made. The bill to provide for the public sale of gold was read, and, under a suspension of the rules, was passed. A resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the manner in which the recent election in Maryland was conducted, the President's action, &c., caused considerable debate, and was finally adopted by a vote of 103 to 35. A large number of bills were introduced, many of them of a private character. Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction Bill was considered, and speeches were made by several members. An Evening Session was held, at which the same bill was further discussed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate held no regular session yesterday, but met in the evening, pursuant to adjournment. A few bills were noticed, after which the Senate adjourned.

The Assembly held its regular session, but no business of importance was transacted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two old ladies named Kingsley and Caswell, living near Auburn, in the State of Maine, were found brutally murdered yesterday morning in the house occupied by them. Owing to the storm they had not been seen for several days, and when one of the neighbors at length visited the house they were found dead. It is thought that they were killed on Wednesday or Thursday last, and that the object of the murderers was rape. The ladies were aged respectively 60 and 70 years. A man named Johnson has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the deed.

Late dispatches from California mention the killing, near Fork Rock Springs, Arizona, of twenty-two Indians by "Rangers." The attacking party of whites lost one man killed and four wounded. The Indians are reported as exceedingly troublesome in that vicinity.

LOCAL NEWS.

The storm which set in on Sunday night caused great obstruction to City travel. Several of the car lines stopped running after midnight on Sunday, and during yesterday they ran at long intervals. The ferries also performed their trips with difficulty. The tide rose so high that all the cellars near the water side were flooded and much property was damaged.

The dead body of an unknown man was discovered on the shore, near Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday afternoon, by Timothy McElroy, an oysterman. The face was deeply gashed, leading to the belief that there had been foul play. The body was removed by McElroy and placed in a boat-house, whence it mysteriously disappeared during the night.

Justice Hogan yesterday committed Louis Knopsch the boy who was arrested for embezzlement and forgery, at Baltimore, for trial on two complaints made by R. G. Mitchell, of No. 163 Pearl-street. It is claimed, with show of reason, that the prisoner is at times suffering from temporary aberration of intellect.

An opinion in respect to the extent of the liability of the County Clerk of New-York for errors, mistakes, &c., in making searches, has just been rendered by the Court of Appeals, Leonard, Justice. This opinion is highly important to all conveyancers and others interested in the transfer of real estate.

The case of the Russell File Company came up yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices Leonard and Clerke, on an appeal from an order made at Special Term. Full particulars have already been published in our columns. The Court reserved its decision.

The Midnight Mission Society, having in view the reclamation of fallen women, held a meeting at Trinity Chapel last evening. The Right Rev. Bishop Potter presided, and addresses were made by Mr. S. H. Hilliard, Rev. Drs. Montgomery and Tuttle, and others.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution to permit the sprinkling of salt on the railroad switches and turnouts was laid over. A resolution was adopted offering the use of the Council Chamber to the Court of Appeals. Adjourned to Thursday next.

The Board of Aldermen having no quorum yesterday, adjourned without day.

A mass meeting in favor of Impartial Suffrage was held in Cooper Institute last evening, when speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Cheever, Edward Gilbert, Rev. Mr. Garnett, of Washington, and others.

The trial of Patrick Dwyer, charged with the murder of Patrick McCudden, in December, 1865, was commenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and will be continued to-day.

There were 436 deaths in this City last week, of which 87 were from zymotic diseases.

Transactions yesterday, at the National Drove Yards, were quite lively during the former part of the day. The market opened with only 886 cattle. The usual number is about 3,000 to 4,000. The unwarranted strife between the proprietors of the New-York Central Railroad and those of the Hudson River and Harlem Roads, together with the heavy storm of snow, prevented the arrival of the usual number for the requirements of the trade on Monday. Most of the best cattle were held at an advance of the figures last week, about ½c.@1c. ꝑ lb., net weight. Most of the dealers concede that beef was about ½c. ꝑ lb. higher than it was one week ago. The best bullocks were sold for 15c.@16c. ꝑ lb., net weight. A very few were said to have brought 16½c. ꝑ lb. Extras, 17c.@17½c. ꝑ lb. It was reported that there were 65 car loads of cattle on the road, between New-York and Albany, some of which were expected to arrive before to-day. Common to fair steers were sold for 13c.@15c. ꝑ lb., net weight. Fat sheep are in good request. At some of the yards the weekly supply was all exhausted, and still there was a fair demand for more. Common to good sheep sold for 6c.@7c. ꝑ lb., live gross weight. Well-fattened sheep would have brought 8c. ꝑ lb., live weight, if they could have been obtained. The supply was exceedingly short. This accounts for the sales being much quicker, and prices firmer and tending upward.

Secretary Seward—The Amenities of Political Life in America.

On Saturday last Hon. Mr. Scofield, of the House of Representatives, made a speech which ought to give him rank among that class of our Congressional orators whose utterances demonstrate their possession of a high statesmanlike ability, a calm philosophic intellect, and a fine appreciation of those personal amenities which soften the asperities of politics and are indicative of a lofty nature. After beautifully surveying the political field and the country's prospects, in gross and in detail—after fearlessly administering a blow to the celebrated but friendless Southern Confederacy—after a short but withering glance at President Johnson, he boldly leveled his intellect at "one old man," and projected himself—aided by Hon. Thad. Stevens—in the following style:

"A perfidious Secretary—one old man—charged by law with declaring the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, sought to preserve the *debris* of the Confederacy. He now stands in the way. He is ploting now a theory of estoppel. He takes the position that the will of these twenty-three States—nay, that the will of the twenty-six States—if it had been unanimous, must go for nothing, unless two or three millions of rebels in the late Confederate States sanction it. The Secretary proposes to associate with himself one other old man, who happens to hold the balance of power on a Bench of nine Judges charged with the decision of questions of law. The old diplomatist in the Department of State is preparing for his codiplomatist on the Bench the precedent by which he is to govern. An Englishman once, on exhibiting the qualities of his kennel to an American traveler, came upon an old dog who was nearly used up. "That," said the nobleman, "is the best dog in the pack; he is lame and blind, deaf and old, but still the most valuable animal I have." "For what?" said the traveler. "His education was good and his sense of smell is still perfect, and we take him out to put the puppies on the track and then return him." I know, Mr. Speaker, that it is hardly dignified to compare the Secretary of State to that old pointer, and I will tell you why I am not going to make the comparison. Said the nobleman, "I have owned that dog fifteen years, and hard as he looks, he never bit the hand that fed him or barked upon a false trail." [Laughter and applause.]

The Speaker hammered with his mallet to restore order. Mr. Scofield, mistaking the object of the Speaker, inquired whether his time was out? No, suggested Stevens in a low tone of voice, he is only calling you to order for doing injustice to the dog. The remark was laughed at by those near enough to catch it.

The "one old man" here referred to has been prominent as an American statesman for over thirty years. During that time he has for two successive terms been Governor of the State of New-York; he has for two successive terms (or twelve years) been a Senator of the United States; he has for two successive administrations occupied the position of Secretary of State. He began his public life as the advocate and upholder of those principles of universal freedom which he has lived to see triumphant in his native land. For over a quarter of a century he was the champion of the slave, and in every position he held, State and national, was the foremost in projecting, and the most eloquent in urging measures for his liberation. As Governor of this great State, his administration is memorable for the controversy with the Executive of Virginia in relation to Slavery and the rendition of fugitives, and no less memorable by the fact that then every vestige of Slavery was cleared from our statute-books. As Senator of the United States, his career will forever be honorably distinguished in American history. In the great controversies of that time—from those which opened with President Taylor's Administration to those which closed with President Buchanan's—from the admission of California into the Union to the secession of South Carolina from the Union, Mr. Seward was recognized as the faithful, wise and brave leader of the party of "Freedom and Union." As Secretary of State and as the most trusted counsellor of Mr. Lincoln during the sacrificial times of the war, Mr. Seward was unflinchingly firm to the convictions he had so long defended, and he achieved the crowning triumph of his life in countersigning the Emancipation Proclamation which he had urged President Lincoln to issue. His record as an advocate of freedom and human rights, of the emancipation of the Southern slave and the liberation of the Northern mind, has been unwavering and decisive from first to last—from the time when he stood almost alone, in this respect, as a statesman, to the hour in which his old enemies, incontinently rallying under his standard, attempted to wrest it from his grasp. In this view the services and labors of no other American statesman can compare with his. Under all circumstances true, against all opposition firm, unterrified by the menaces of his pro-slavery adversaries, unmoved by the seductions of power, unshaken by the storms of war, courageous in the darkest hours, and hopeful when even a nation was in despair, he has stood the type, not only of the philosophic statesman and the consumate diplomast, but of the loftiest order of American patriots.

In view of the personal character, if not the public services, of the venerable statesman, it is as disgraceful that he was assailed in Congress in the style of last Saturday, as that he should have been the victim of Payne's dagger.

The Answer of Secretary McCulloch to the Importers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a long letter in answer to a remonstrance which was sent to him in behalf of many of the leading importers of this City in reference to the suits which are pending in the United States Circuit Court to recover back duties alleged to have been illegally exacted.

The remonstrance was dated Oct. 17, while the answer bears date Jan. 11. It comes somewhat late, and we suspect that it has been brought out fully as much by the strictures which have been made upon the Department in the case of Benkard *vs.* Schell, tried last month, as by anything in the remonstrance itself.

That case, however, is only incidentally referred to in his answer; but the three points which were specially referred to in the remonstrance are taken up and answered in turn.

The first ground of the remonstrance was that prospective protests, which had been for years considered valid in this Circuit, were now claimed not to be binding upon the Government. As to this, the Secretary urges that the practice cannot be considered as settled, but varies in the different Circuits, so that while they are held sufficient in this Circuit they are not considered to be valid in the First Circuit. He urges with great force the unfairness of thus having different rules for different localities, and he says:

"The remonstrants are probably aware that it is not every case which can be appealed to the Supreme Court. This can only be done where the amount involved is $2,000 or more, exclusive of costs. Undoubtedly some judgments have been paid in cases where prospective protests have been relied on, but so far as I am aware a case recently tried in New-York is the first one involving this principle which has arisen since I assumed charge of this Department, where the amount involved has allowed an appeal to be taken."

With all due respect to the Secretary, it seems to us that this does not quite meet the case. The remonstrants say that these prospective protests have "for more than ten years" been considered as sufficient in this Circuit. To have made his answer as broad as the objection, he should have said that no case had arisen during those ten years where the amount was large enough to warrant an appeal. We doubt whether that could be said with truth, and if the Department has recognized such protests as valid in all cases in this Circuit for ten years, and has paid judgments from which it might have ordered appeals to be taken, if it had desired to bring the question before the Supreme Court, we think the importers of this Circuit may well complain if the question is now raised upon them without warning. After such a period of acquiescence it seems to us that the way to avoid complaint would have been for the Department to announce that it would no longer consider such protests as sufficient, and then importers would have been put upon their guard and could have acted accordingly. But to raise the question after the time for protesting has passed seems to us a course of action which gives the importers just cause of complaint.

However, the question can now be brought before the Supreme Court in the case of Benkard *vs.* Schell, recently tried here; and if the previous practice of this Circuit is sustained we presume that it will be considered settled for all the Circuits.

In reference to the second objection made in the remonstrance—viz., the pleading of the statute of limitations—the Secretary makes a better answer. He shows that the statute authorizes the practice; that the Supreme Court has sustained it, and that a regulation of the Department issued in 1857 directed it, and has never been rescinded. The reasons which he finds in favor of its application, in the changes of officials who are witnesses, and the ease with which the Government loses evidence, are certainly very strong. Our recollection is that a report in reference to these matters, within a few years, showed a very marked decrease in the proportion of verdicts in favor of the Government where the cases were not speedily tried, and the causes which produced that result would work with greater power where the delay was in bringing the suits instead of after they were brought.

The third objection was to the adjustment of verdicts by the Collector, as to which the Secretary says, "I understand that at times verdicts have been referred for adjustment to the Collector, but much more often they have been referred to the Clerk of the Circuit Court."

The Secretary is entirely mistaken. The practice has been for years to refer them to the Custom-house, and it is only within four or five years that any have been referred to the Clerk.

However, it is true, as the Secretary says, that that is a matter within the control of the Court instead of the Department. He might have added that the objection had been removed by the action of the Court in the Benkard case, and the announcement then made that cases of this kind are in future to be referred to an officer of the Court.

The Secretary's letter closes with some remarks as to the duty of the Department to consult the interests of the community, and of its determination to avoid delays as far as possible in these cases; and it assures them that his effort is "to be as fully sensible of all the rights and interests of the individual citizen as those of the Government."

We agree with him entirely as to his views of the duties of the Department. The danger is that parties in the Custom-house service may be serving their own private interests on the plea of consulting the interests of the public. To guard against this danger, however, the Secretary can have no better protection than the determination which he avows to be as "sensible of the rights and interests of the individual as of the Government." If he will maintain that determination and scrutinize closely all influences and all practices which are complained of as being contrary to it, we are confident that the occasion for a similar remonstrance will not soon again arise.

The Crisis in Spain.—What had been threatened, was actually done—on the last day of the year the *coup d' état* was carried out, and successfully at that. On the thirtieth day of December last the Queen dissolved the Cortes, or the Spanish Congress. On the same day, one hundred and twenty-three members, under the leadership of Rios Rosas, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, assembled and united in a protest against this arbitrary act of the Sovereign. On the following day a committee, consisting of the President, and Messieurs Salaverria, Fernandez de la Hoz, Herrera and Robbertz, attempted to present this protest in person to the Queen, were all of them arrested, and, without trial or any ceremony whatever, were banished; three of them to the Canary Islands, and two to Porto Rico. Of course, such a high-handed proceeding has aroused public feeling, and indignation runs high. But the Spaniards are people of slow nature; it takes a good deal to bring them to the point of action. When they come to that pitch, they will not cease till their ends are accomplished. The first Napoleon, while at Helena, used to say that his gravest mistake was his interference in the family squabbles of Spain. His fearful trip to Moscow would not have cost him so dearly, had it not been for the bleeding wound the resistance of Spain had inflicted on the power of France. The Spanish people can endure, but when "patience ceases to be a virtue," they can suffer every ill that the pursuit of their object may impose upon them. This last act of their Queen may be the straw upon the camel's back to stir them up to resist; it may want something more—a still greater outrage, to fan the slumbering embers of revolution into burning flames. At any rate, we may soon expect news of a terrible convulsion in Spain, and let us hope that when it occurs it will signalize the last days of the last of the Bourbons.

The Extremists at Work.

Before the war the extreme States Right people of the Calhoun school had their counterpart in the ultra Abolitionists, of whom Wendell Phillips and Garrison were the recognized representatives. Traveling by different and even opposite paths, both contrived to reach the same destination. Both maintained that the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the majority of the American people, was "a compact with hell." Both insisted that the Constitution should be treated as waste paper, in so far as it interfered with their respective theories of right and Government.

The war has not cured these classes of their ultraism. They are, to-day, as unyielding in their ideas, and as unmindful of the practical plans of the American people, as they were six years ago. Vallandigham, as the exponent of genuine Copperheadism, is obstinately oblivious of the lessons of the war; his rendering of the Constitution presupposes the mastery of Calhoun in the Senate and the unbroken dominion of Taney in the Supreme Court. Shrewd and withal able though he be, this incarnation of Ohio Copperheadism shows by his recent epistle to Pomeroy, of La Crosse, that he has forgotten nothing, learned nothing, during the last six years. For all practical purposes their events, to him, are as though they had not been. He still stumbles in the mazes of Calhounism. He continues to believe in the right of secession, and to detest the war for the Union as the beginning "of an era of absolutism." The Constitution, according to Vallandigham, perished when the loyal people of the Republic decreed that Jeff. Davis should not break into fragments, in the interest of Slavery, the heritage which is consecrated to equality and freedom. Take Vallandigham at his word, and there is no United States Constitution left. It vanished while the struggle for National unity was in progress, and we have a "consolidated despotism" in its stead.

Wendell Phillips is equally dissatisfied, though for reasons of a different character. Vallandigham agitates because in his opinion, while professing to perpetuate the Constitution as the warrant and symbol of national unity, the soldiers of the Union in reality destroyed it. Phillips continues to play the demagogue because—as he states the case—the war was but half completed when the rebellion was put down; to perfect the work it is necessary to enact the moral and social as well as the civil equality of the negro with the white man. The cynics will have it that Phillips seeks, by the legislation of Congress, to affirm the civil, political, social and moral superiority of Sambo over the hapless Caucasian; but we prefer to present the case in its mildest form, that Mr. Phillips may not complain of misrepresentation.

There are, then, two classes of malcontents. Vallandigham and the Copperheads figure on one side, Phillips and the anarchists on the other. Of the two leaders perhaps Vallandigham is the better. Neither has ever been arraigned for sins of honest, hearty impulse, and neither ever will be. Each is, in his way, the type of selfish, unprincipled, icy demagogism. Pretending to be the champion of principle, each has succeeded in convincing the country that he has neither honesty of purpose nor common sense in regard to available means. The "silvery tongue" of Phillips does not conceal the fiendish malignity of his nature. The affected philosophy of Vallandigham does not for an instant divert attention from the aim and spirit of his pro-rebel labors.

Vallandigham holds that the war against the rebellion was, in fact, a war upon the Constitution, and that to restore the Constitution to its integrity, the results of the war must be reversed. Phillips insists that the war has not gone far enough, and that to insure the permanence of its victories, Congress must set the Constitution wholly aside. Phillips would achieve his purpose by the forcible removal of President Johnson and the immediate elevation of the blacks to power. Vallandigham laments the emasculated condition of the Democracy, under the nerveless guidance of the *World*, and seeks salvation through the establishment of a "Democratic newspaper" at Washington. Thus, the sublime and the ridiculous are somewhat unequally blended in the statesmanship of which the Copperhead Vallandigham is prophet, and the anarchical Phillips priest and king.

Now, as six years ago, extremes meet. At the outset of the struggle for the nation's life, Phillips and Vallandigham were substantially agreed. Their principles were different, their avowed purposes diverse, but practically they were opposed to war for the preservation of the Union. Phillips considered the Constitution a "compact with hell" so atrocious that it was not worth preserving. Vallandigham worshipped it so abjectly that he denounced as sinful the attempt to save it by carnal agencies. The six years which have since elapsed have wrought no essential change in their respective positions. The Massachusetts anarchist continues to treat the Constitution as an obstacle in his path, to be got rid of in the way that may be most available. The Ohio Copperhead persists in reading the Constitution as Jeff. Davis read it, and in deprecating as revolutionary every measure which the loyal States deem essential for their safety.

If the pacification of the country and the perpetuation of the Union were dependent upon the Phillipses and Vallandighams of the day, every attempt at restoration or reconstruction would be bootless. They do not want peace, for *that* would consign them to obscurity. They do not desire the restoration of the Union by any practicable means, for *that* would put an end to pretexts for their demagogism.

The consolation is, that neither Phillips nor Vallandigham has access to the heart of the country. Silvery tongues and Jesuitical pens in their cases amount to nothing. The people fought for the Union, and by arms preserved it, despite the warnings of the Vallandighams. And we believe that they will steadily refuse to undermine the Constitution, overthrow the National credit and lay the foundations of a colossal Hayti, simply that they may win the praises of heartless talkers like Wendell Phillips.

What will He do about It?—It would appear by our recent advices from Mexico that the Mexicans are not going to consult Maximilian as to whether he will remain after the departure of the French troops. He himself announced that a National Congress should be convened to decide the question, but the people give no response to this, and in all their proceedings totally ignore his imperial existence. The Republican forces, however, are occupying the Mexican territory as fast as it is abandoned by the French troops; and as the latter have been drawn into the Capital preparatory to marching to Vera Cruz, the former are also approaching the Capital, and continually increasing in numbers as they advance. With the French leaving, and the Juarists (including Juarez himself) advancing, what is poor Maximilian to do? How is it possible for him to "revel in the Halls of the Montezumas" under such discouraging circumstances? The Jaurists will very soon cut off all communication between the City of Mexico and the seacoast, and then how will Maximilian be able to make good his retreat? He will then find the Mexicans who have made a show of supporting his fortunes deserting him in all directions. We imagine, however, notwithstanding his recent assertion that he would never desert his purpose, that he will make preparations to leave the country before things go much farther. If he do not, Bazaine would be justified in escorting him out of the city without asking his imperial assent. The French inveigled him into Mexico, and they cannot do less for him than inveigle him out again.

The Reproduction of English Works of Fiction in the United States.

In the Sunday edition of the Times reference was made to the fact that a new novel, in serial form, by Miss Braddon, was advertised in a widely-circulated New-York journal under the title of *Nobody's Daughter, or the Ballad Singer of Wapping*, while the same story, under a different title, was in course of publication in London. The New-York journal referred to was the *Sunday Mercury*, whose enterprising proprietors, in paying Miss Braddon's agents liberally for advance proofs of the serial, chose to change the title of the work. They acted with perfect good faith, in giving the authoress a munificent price here for her unprotected manuscript, and their contract, it appears, gave them the privilege of bringing the work out under a new title in the United States.

Whatever question of commercial morality, therefore, is involved in the transaction does not reflect upon them as American publishers. The story entitled *Nobody's Daughter* is by Miss Braddon. *That* is the prime question. Whether our cotemporary paid too much or too little for it does not concern the public; and we have not attempted to speak of anything so foreign to our duty. We may, however, express the hope that the enterprise of our neighbors will be rewarded as their liberality deserves.

OBITUARY.

Nathaniel Parker Willis.

It will grieve but not surprise the public to hear that Mr. Willis is dead. His health had for a long time been precarious, and on one or two occasions reports of his demise had been circulated. His departure occurred on Sunday night, at his late residence at Idlewild, in the Highlands of the Hudson.

Ten years ago it would have been almost superrogatory to write a sketch of the life of N. P. Willis; but in this busy age the man who withdraws from the whirling currents of active life is speedily forgotten. Mr. Willis, for so many years the most-talked-about of American authors was no exception; and when, in compulsory obedience to physical afflictions, he retired to a quiet, out-of-the-way nook, and was no longer—or at least very seldom—seen on the promenade he had graced for so many years, half the world forgot him, or only remembered to suppose that he might or might not be in the land of the living. Still his pen was his active representative, and with that as a sort of magnetic telegraph he kept up most intimate and pleasant relations with the current world. More thoughtful and more intimate friends have sadly watched the slow progress of the disease that weakened his mental powers and wasted his frame (the relentless tyrant Consumption) and watched with solicitude that could not avert the issue. He died, at the age of 60, on the anniversary of his birth.

Nathaniel P. Willis was born in Portland, Me., Jan. 20, 1807. His father and grandfather were publishers, the latter having been an apprentice in the office with Benjamin Franklin, and a member of the famous Boston Tea-Party. His father was one of the founders of the Boston *Recorder*, the first firmly-established religious newspaper in the country. Nathaniel the third (both father and grandfather bore the same name) received the rudiments of education at the Boston Latin School and the Phillips Academy at Andover, and went thence to Yale College, where he graduated at the age of 20. During his college life he followed the fashion of the day and wrote verses for newspapers and magazines, college exercises, &c., many of which were of more than ordinary excellence. The success which brought him into literary life was getting a prize of $50 offered by the publishers of the *Album*, an illustrated annual. Soon after leaving college, Mr. Willis was employed by S. G. Goodrich (the well-known "Peter Parley,") to edit certain volumes published under the title of "The Legendary," and also to have supervision of the *Token*. About 1828 he started *The American Monthly Magazine*, which he conducted for two years, and then merged it in the *New-York Mirror*, a weekly literary journal, established in 1823 by George P. Morris and Samuel Woodworth, the author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." Mr. Willis soon after went to Europe, where he wrote "Pencillings by the Way" for his paper—a series of pleasant sketches that were very popular at the time. At Paris, our Minister, William C. Rives, gave Mr. Willis a place in his diplomatic family, and he was thus enabled to secure the *entrée* to the highest society of all the cities he had the opportunity of visiting—a circumstance that was seldom forgotten in his letters. He traveled considerably in France, Italy, Greece and Turkey, and returned to England, where he married (in 1835) Mary Leighton Stace, daughter of Commissary-General Stace, in command of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. In the same year he published in book form his *Pencillings by the Way*, and the English critics—following their natural inclinations—cut him up as severely as they could, accusing him of too much freedom in personal sketches, and other offences so quickly seen in the writings of Americans. Among other free speakings, he said something of the novels of Capt. Marryatt which stirred the wrath of that redoubtable navigator, and Mr. Willis felt called upon to challenge the bold Briton. There was a hostile meeting at Chatham, but no blood was spilt. About this time he published, in London, *Inklings of Adventure* and some other volumes both there and here, which proved popular and lucrative. In 1837 he returned and purchased a retreat on the Susquehanna River, near Oswego, N. Y., which he christened Glen Mary, (after his wife,) and from which he sent to the printers now and then some pleasant letters. But his hobby was agriculture, in which he did as all literary farmers do—waste money, and was compelled to return to legitimate occupations. It was at Glen Mary that his daughter Imogene was born. In 1839, in company with William T. Porter, he started a very handsome and (during its brief life) brilliantly written weekly paper named the *Corsair*. During that or next year he went again to England, where (according to Griswold) he engaged Thackeray, who was comparatively unknown, to write for his paper. About this time Mr. Willis published in England. "Letters from Under a Bridge," written while he lived at Glen Mary; "Loiterings of Travel;" a variety of short stories, and two dramas; "Tortesa the Usurer," and "Bianca Visconti," which he presented in one cover, and called by the unpoetic title of "Two Ways of Dying for a Husband." During these years he had accumulated a great number of poems, which he now revised, and issued in a single volume. He also wrote the letter-press for a series of "Views in the United States and Canada," published by Bartlett. On his return to New-York he found the *Corsair* cast away on the reefs of bankruptcy, and, with fortunate instinct, reestablished business with his former partner and true friend, Gen. Morris. The product was a neat daily, called the *Evening Mirror*. Here he worked with unflagging zeal, but the exactions of the position were more than he could endure, and the death of his wife, which happened soon after, quite overcame him, and he returned to Europe, where, in England and Germany, he was for a long time an invalid, suffering particularly from brain fever. He was affectionately comforted by his former literary partner, Theodore S. Fay, and by Henry Wheaton, our Minister to Prussia, who attached him to his Legation. His health, however, was poor at the best, and he soon returned with his daughter to this country. While abroad, he published in London "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil." In 1845, in New-York, he published the first collected edition of his works in one large volume; and during that year he married Cornelia, (the only daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of New-Bedford, Mass.,) by whom he had a son and two daughters. Soon after his marriage he and Gen. Morris established the well-known weekly, the *Home Journal*, which still flourishes, and upon which devolves the sad duty of presenting more in detail and with more of personal knowledge the biography of its oldest and most brilliant writer. We have only to say that not long after his second marriage he selected for his home the pleasant Idlewild, where his latest labors and his death have made the place memorable.

This is not the place to indulge in elaborate criticism upon the works of Mr. Willis, but we may say he was an author for the age in which he wrote. At one time he was, as a poet, as popular with the mass of American readers as Byron was in England; his verses were the first found and the most read on the centre tables of polite society, and his prose sketches were deemed models of perfection. They were, indeed, suited to the time, and met and supplied a longing for romance of their kind in the reading world. But that was before philosophy and science invaded the parlor; it was when stories were stories, and romance was romance; before Dickenses and Reades made novels the vehicles of poltical movements, or Brownings thundered pantheism in rhyme. Mr. Willis never aspired to reform mankind by "letters," or to regulate morals by "verses." He wrote, particularly of late years, in a gossippy, conversational way, a great many charming little sketches, and if he never set us deeply thinking by novel ideas or disturbed our consciences by sharp criticisms, he entertained us right well with truthful pictures of quiet life, and amused us with quaint reflections upon fleeting topics of every-day interest. His curious affectations in the use of language long ago became second nature, and they were looked for and relished as keenly as one seizes upon the dreadful Germanisms of a Carlyle. Although the march of time left him comparatively far behind, and new ideas and new writers intruded upon his path, the American people will ever remember and cherish Nathaniel P. Willis as one worthy to stand with Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving, with whom he was colaborer in the literary field.

Alexander Smith.

On Jan. 5, at his residence near Edinburgh died Alexander Smith, aged 37. Mr. Smith was born in Kilmarnock; his father was a designer of patterns. At school he was notable for zeal and efficiency in his studies, and, with that ambitious folly peculiar to humble parents, his parents marked him off for the pulpit. Illness prevented, and Mr. Smith finally followed his father, as a maker of patterns for a lace-factory in Glasgow. At the age of 17 he began to feel the promptings of genius, as did Tennyson's "Talking Oak,"

> "Like those blind motions of the Spring
> That show the year is turned."

The story goes that while patiently working out his patterns for lace collars and chemisettes, he wrought in the furnace of his brain those remarkable verses so full of shine of moon and moan of sea and glare of setting sun; and then he went to one of Combe's disciples, who examined his head, and told him he was intended not for a poet but for a dry-salter, whatever that may be. But he was not to be put down by a bump-feeler, and braved the risk in sending the manuscript of his "Life Drama" to Gilfillan, who read it, and gave him some compliments in print. The whole poem was printed in 1852, and many enthusiastic friends exclaimed "Behold! at last, *the* poet." For a time the new author's name was in the world's mouth, and his popularity out-grew Jonah's gourd. It withered almost as soon. But the "Life Drama" has many virtues; its crude extravagances are frequently compensated by sparkling gems of genuine gold; its incomprehensible images are now and then shaded off by lines and passages of exquisite beauty. After that he wrote a volume of "City Poems" in a much soberer vein, and giving evidence of maturer intellect. These poems, however, are little more than prose broken into rhythmic lines, and are already pretty much forgotten. There can be little doubt that the poet was greatly intimidated, if not silenced, by the publication of an unmerciful burlesque upon his style, called "Firmillian, a Spasmodic Tragedy," attributed to Prof. Aytoun. This was not aimed especially at Smith, but at the new spasmodic school generally; but as the "Life Drama" was unmistakably the theme that suggested the excoriation, it is not surprising that its effect was crushing. He was also the author of some prose tales and sketches that are remembered only by omnivorous readers. Personally, Mr. Smith was a most worthy and amiable gentleman:

"No human being could be more unlike the ideal 'spasmodic' poet of ordinary satire than he was. Those who expected to find him so found him on the contrary a good, shrewd, homely, kindly Scot, with a vein of genuine humor, and of the most perfect modesty and simplicity of character. Only now and then, in small and sympathetic companies, did he throw out any of those jets of poetic fancy at which the reading world of 1853 had stared as at an illumination. Indeed, nothing was so simple as his character, except his life, and its quiet routine from day to day and year to year. He passed tranquilly from home to office and office to home, spending his hardly earned leisure in that writing which constitutes the sole work of many other men, and had the deepest love of domestic quiet and of the society of a few intimate friends. Every Autumn he took his holiday amid the wild romantic beauty of Skye, with his wife's relations, Macdonalds, related to the famous "Flora," and was at home in the bosom of all the legends and all the grandeur of the island. All who knew Alexander Smith loved and respected him, and have heard with pain of his unexpected illness and his early end."

WASHINGTON.

Business in Congress—The Sale of Treasury Gold—Interference in Elections—The Senate on the Tariff—Contraction of the Currency—Suffrage in the District and Registry of Voters—The New-Orleans Riot—Gen. Grant Going to Europe—Indian Contract Frauds.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 21.

Neither branch of Congress to-day was as prolific in important measures as is usually the case on Mondays. In the House the customary raft of resolutions and bills came in for reference, but none of them elicited much debate, and all were promptly referred. About 1:30 Mr. Morrill moved to suspend the rules to enable him to report the Gold Bill from the Ways and Means Committee for immediate consideration. This was apparently about to fail, when the ayes and noes were ordered on the question, and the rules were suspended by the unexpectedly large vote of ayes 115, noes 38. The bill was read, and its principal features proved to be those already foreshadowed in my dispatches, viz.: a simple requirement of the Secretary that when he does sell any gold, he shall invite proposals for the same by advertising in Washington and New York for six days prior to opening the bids. But all the details as to when and how much he shall sell are left to the Secretary's discretion. This proposition the Secretary of the Treasury assented to readily on Saturday, and it will relieve him from the unfounded asperson that he has sought to influence the market secretly, and likewise relieve business men of the uncertainty attendant upon the fear that the Secretary would unexpectedly come upon the market with his gold, and thus derange values and unsettle business. After a few explanations by Mr. Morrill, and an amendment by Mr. Delano making the public notice six days instead of five, the bill was promptly passed without even a division, no serious objection being interposed from any quarter. It was promptly sent to the Senate, where it was referred to the Finance Committee. As the Senate is engaged on the Tariff bill, the consideration of the measure there is likely to be delayed until the end of the week.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The next most important measure in the House to-day was a resolution by Mr. Ward, of New York, proposing that the Judiciary Committee shall inquire as to what extent the President ordered military interference in the Maryland election. This occasioned a sharp debate between Mr. Ward and Mr. Phelps, of Maryland, who represents one of the Baltimore districts. The resolution was finally referred. The House then took up the Reconstruction Bill, but came to no conclusion. Debate on this bill will probably close on Wednesday. An effort will be made to refer it to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, after the introduction of various unimportant matters, the Tariff Bill was taken up and the entire session occupied in its reading, which was not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

FINANCES AND CURRENCY.

Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will address the House to-morrow at length upon the subject of the finances in general and contraction of the currency in particular. He will favor a moderate but persistent contraction, holding such a system, together with a high tariff, to be absolutely essential to a reduction of prices, the encouragement of home industry, and a return to specie payments. He regards resumption as the great end to be held in view, and believes it possible much sooner than many anticipate, though he does not coincide with the predictions of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. He approves in the main, however, the financial policy of that officer, but takes care to disown his leadership as a politician. Mr. Morrill's speech will be elaborately interspersed with statistics and historical facts to sustain his position, and will prove to be one of his completest efforts.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Mayor of Georgetown, Mr. Henry Addison, is the first person to move practically in the matter of carrying out the details of the recent Suffrage act for this District. He issues notice to-day "to all the male inhabitants of this town, above the age of twenty-one years, both white and colored, that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this town will be in open session in the Mayor's Office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of January, 1867, for the preparation of a list of the names of all persons who may judge to be qualified to vote in the several voting precincts of this town, and for the reception of evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in all elections in this town under the provisions of a late act of Congress.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

The New-Orleans Riot Committee to-day summoned before it the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, for the purpose of examining them regarding the political condition of the South generally and Louisiana particularly. The *supbœna* was obeyed this morning by fourteen members, Mr. Blow, of Missouri, being absent. The Committee will soon be able to make their report, which will include the names of the policemen of New-Orleans and other persons implicated in the riot. The Secretary of War has informed the Committee that he has forwarded to the President all of the papers regarding the riot which have been sent to him.

GEN. GRANT GOING TO EUROPE.

Gen. Grant has announced his intention to visit Europe this year, and will probably sail in April next, so as to be present at the Paris Exposition. He will take his entire family with him.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT FRAUDS.

The House Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have concluded their duty of taking evidence, and will report in a few days. From the report it will be seen that under the contracts made by Mr. Bogy recently, the Government will be obliged to pay for Indian goods about $100,000 more than it would if he had awarded them to other parties, and will not receive a better quality of goods. The evidence shows that a sample blanket, exhibited by one of the bidders, was manufactured expressly for that purpose, of better material than is generally found even in the blankets purchased by private citizens for their own use. Bed-ticking and other articles, perfectly useless to the Indians, were included in the contracts, and it seems that

somebody had put up a big job to dispose of a large stock of worthless goods. Mr. Boor's expert, on whom he relied to make examinations of samples, is a man who has been several times dismissed from Government employ on charges of disloyalty, and the testimony clearly shows that he knew nothing whatever of his business. A rich exposure may be anticipated.

PUBLIC MONEY.

In reply to a request from a National Bank depository to have moneys sent out of the natural channel of collection and deposit, the Secretary of the Treasury has replied that the policy of the Department is to concentrate the public moneys as near as possible to Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and keep them with such officers whenever practicable.

WASTEFUL PRINTING.

The folly of members of Congress calling indiscriminately for full copies of documents on file in the Departments, and by resolution having them printed, is illustrated in the case of GRENFELL, the Chicago conspirator, whose case was sent to the House to-day in obedience to a resolution offered by Mr. WENTWORTH. GRENFELL has applied for a pardon, but it has not been considered. There is nothing in the case to warrant the expense of printing the voluminous evidence which covers about four reams of foolscap.

A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHARLES MASON, Esq., President of the National Democratic Association, issues a call for a meeting of that body in this city on Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of considering the expediency of recommending the call of a National Democratic Convention at an early day, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Secretary SEWARD answered a *subpœna* from the Judiciary Committee of the House to-day, and appeared before it for the purpose of giving testimony regarding the assassination conspiracy.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

On Thursday last JOHN M. LANGSTON, (colored) of Oberlin, Ohio, was admitted an attorney and counselor of the United States Supreme Court, signing the roll of attorneys of the Court. On Friday the rebel Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, (formerly of Maryland, now of Richmond, Va.,) was admitted, under the new rule rescinding the test oath, and signed the roll immediately under the signature of the colored attorney. The matter caused JOHNSON and others much merriment, the former remarking that he hoped their joint career at the bar would be equally successful.

RELEASED AND RESIGNED.

T. M. WINSTON, who was formerly Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Gulf, and who was charged with having appropriated to his own use coupons representing six months interest on $2,000,000, has paid into the Treasury on that account $26,800. He has been released from arrest, and his resignation is accepted.

PUNISHING A DESERTER.

In a case which came to the Executive to-day for pardon, the sentence of the Court-martial upon the defendant, who was charged with desertion, includes nearly all the penalties known to the law. The deserter is to forfeit all expenses attending his capture and trial, pay $10 per month for twenty-four months, to be confined with ball and chain for the same length of time, and then his head to be shaved, and the prisoner drummed out of the service. The case was tried in New-York.

CORRECTION.

The proprietors of the *Congressional Globe* wish to say that the story circulated here to the effect that they pay to FRANCIS P. BLAIR an annuity of $10,000 has not the slightest foundation in fact.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Lieut.-Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, is here, strongly urging immediate action on the subject of impeachment.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, leaves the city to-morrow morning for New-York, preparatory to sailing in the *Persia* on Wednesday. He was in his seat up to the last moment this afternoon, and left the House with the cordial good wishes of hosts of warm friends.

J. HUBLEY ASHTON, Esq., Assistant Attorney-General, was quite severely injured this morning by a fall upon the slippery pavement. Several Government cases in the Supreme Court were postponed in consequence.

Treasury Investigations—Sinking Fund Bill—Three Per Cent. Interest Notes—The Tariff—Impeachment—Reconstruction in North Carolina—Surratt and the Grand Jury—Vetoes Expected—The Paris Exposition—Army and Navy Matters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

The following are the features of the bill introduced by Representative GARFIELD to-day: To provide for the appointment of three citizens not holding any Federal office, with full power to examine all books, letters, papers, vaults and deposits in the Treasury and Sub-Treasury. First—They are to report to Congress in reference to the receipt and disbursement of the public money. Second—The actual amount of money in the Treasury, specifying the amount of coin, United States notes and National Bank notes. Third—The amount of public money deposited with designated depositaries and the mode of managing the same. Fourth—The amount and description of bonds deposited in the Treasury by National Banks to secure their circulation. Fifth—The manner of paying interest on bonds and safeguards, against duplication and counterfeiting of coupons. Sixth—The sale of gold, purchase and sale of bonds and other securities of the United States, amounts and rates of purchase, and sale amounts of commissions paid and to whom paid. Seventh—The engraving, printing and issuing of National Bank Notes, United States Bonds, Legal-Tender Notes, and fractional currency. Eighth—The redemption, cancellation and redemption of all United States paper representing value. Ninth—The manner of keeping accounts, auditing claims and issuing warrants for payment of money from the Treasury. Tenth—Any other suggestion or recommendation affecting the efficiency and security of transactions in the Treasury Department. The Examiners are empowered to administer oaths to witnesses, and to employ a stenographer. The bill was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE SINKING FUND BILL.

It was a mistake to suppose that the National Banks will cease to do business in the event of the passage of Mr. RANDALL's Greenback and Sinking Fund Bill, as it is the intention of those who have been heard from to continue business upon their capital and deposits. There would seem to be no reasonable doubt of the passage of Mr. RANDALL's bill, the general feeling of the House at least being strong in its favor, while the vote given in that body recently upon a similar bill, and which came within three votes of its passage, is cited as additional reason to believe that RANDALL's bill will be successful.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The agents of the woolen manufacturers now in this city, looking after the tariff measures, have been instructed by their principals to use all their influence in opposition to the bill introduced by Mr. FESSENDEN, and now awaiting consideration by the Senate.

THREE PER CENT. INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, has prepared a resolution which he intends to offer in the House as soon as he can obtain the floor, authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in notes at a rate of interest of three per cent., to take the place of the compound interest notes. The resolution has been before the House and House Committee during its recent sittings, but the members were unable to agree to it.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

It is stated on high authority to-day that a dozen prominent leaders in the Republican Party have combined to put forth all their efforts to press the impeachment inquiries for final disposal by the next session.

RECONSTRUCTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Five thousand citizens of Western North Carolina have petitioned the House of Representatives, through Speaker COLFAX, asking the formation of a new State in that region, or the reconstruction of North Carolina on a loyal basis. The petition was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

SURRATT AND THE GRAND JURY.

JOHN M. LLOYD and DAVID REID have been before the Grand Jury in the case of JOHN H. SURRATT, who is now on his way to this country and is shortly expected to arrive. The first-named, it will be remembered, kept the Surratt Tavern at Surrattsville, where BOOTH and HAROLD stopped. Mr. REID, on the conspiracy trial, testified that he saw young SURRATT in this city on the morning of the 14th of April preceding the night when the fatal shot was fired. No information has been received at the Navy Department with reference to the movements of the United States steamer *Swatara*, since the late cable dispatch of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, announcing her departure from Alexandria with SURRATT on board. The probabilities are that she will reach this port about the last of this, or the first of next month, that being the supposition at the time of her departure from Egypt.

VETOES ANTICIPATED.

The friends of Colorado expect a veto of the bill admitting that State into the Union. It is probable that Nebraska will share the same fate. The bills are alike, excepting in Colorado the Governor elect of the State is to call together the Legislature elected under the Constitution within sixty days, to act on the condition of admission, and in Nebraska the Territorial Governor calls the State Legislature together for a similar purpose within thirty days. It is the general impression that both bills will be passed over the anticipated veto.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Secretary of State to-day sent to the Senate reports showing the progress of the collection of products for the Paris Exposition, and inclosing a letter from J. C. DERBY asking for additional appropriations, amounting to $100,000, for increased steam power, freights from Havre to Paris, for return freights for certain articles unsold, for labors and office hire, for models of farm, school and laborers' houses. He also says an additional sum will be required for reports on the results of the Exposition, and that the entire sum will approximate the original estimate of Gen. BECKWITH, of $300,000.

ARMY BULLETIN.

By order of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. NEIDE, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, is mustered out and discharged the service of the United States, to date Jan. 10, 1867, on account of his services being no longer required.

Brevet Major-Gen. WILLIAM H. CARLIN, Major Thirty-fourth United States Infantry, is assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Tennessee. Second Lieut. P. E. MURPHY, Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is mustered out and discharged the service of the United States.

Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, has made the following assignment of officers in his command:

Department of the Arkansas, to be commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD, headquarters at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Department of the Missouri, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. WINFIED S. HANCOCK, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Department of the Platte, to be commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. P. St. GEORGE COOK, headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska. Department of Dakotah, to be commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The following named officers are announced as the staff of the Lieut.-General: Col. W. A. NICHOLS, Adjutant-General; Capt. R. M. SAWYER, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut-Col. L. M. DAYTON, Military Secretary; Lieut.-Col. J. C. MCCOY, Aide-de-Camp; Lt.-Col. J. C. AUDENREID, Aide-de-Camp; Col. R. B. MARCY, Inspector-General; Col. J. L. DONALDSON, Chief Quartermaster; Maj. T. J. HAINES, Chief Commissary; Maj. ELMER OTIS, Special Inspector of Cavalry.

General Orders, No. 1, from the War Department, directs that the offices of Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, established at Louisville, Ky., by general orders of July 16, 1864, be discontinued. Brevet Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM H. DUNN, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, is assigned to duty at Washington, D. C.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Acting Ensign Abraham A. Vey, has been placed on sick leave of absence; Commodore Thomas Turner has been detached from duty in connection with iron-clads at League Island, Penn, and placed on waiting orders; Commodore John Irwin and Lieut-Commander Edward McCauley, have been detached from League Island and placed on waiting orders: Midshipmen Orville H. Carter, J. N. Hemphill, Louis N. Housel Edward Woodman, Benjamin S. Richards and W. J. Moore, from the *Osceola*, have been ordered to the *Monongahela*; Commander G. M. Ransom and Lieut.-Commander E. W. Henry have been ordered to duty at League Island, Penn., in connection with iron-clads; Commodore O. K. Glisson has been ordered to command the naval station at League Island, Penn.; Acting Volunteer Lieut. George Rodgers, Acting Masters John C. Morony, Charles Ackley and Acting Ensigns John H. Chapman and F. H. Waite have been ordered to duty at League Island in connection with iron-clads.

Official dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commander G. H. COOPER, commanding the United States steamer *Winooski*, from Havana, Cuba, dated the 10th instant, reporting his arrival with the vessel under his command at that place.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER CAMPBELL.

It is understood here that the instructions to Mr. CAMPBELL, our Minister to Mexico, are that he is to remain in New-Orleans for the present, that being the most convenient point for communication either with Mexico or this city.

The tenor of the Mexican advices received here are to the effect that MAXIMILIAN has abandoned his idea of remaining, and that he will depart with the French troops or soon after.

TROOPS FOR THE GULF DEPARTMENT.

The Twentieth United States Infantry, under command of Brig.-Gen. WATKINS, is expected to reach the Gulf Department in a few days.

THE CASE OF G. ST. LEGER GREENFEL.

The President to-day, in reply to a resolution of the House, sent in a very large mass of documents in the case of G. ST. LEGER GREENFEL, together with the proceedings of the Military Commission, sitting at Cincinnati in 1865, which convicted him of conspiracy, in violation of the laws of war, to release the rebel prisoners of war, confined by authority of the United States at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill., and sentenced him to be hung. The documents show that the President of the United States approved of the proceedings and finding, but in consideration of the recommendation of the members of the Court, and the successful progress of the Government in suppressing the rebellion, and in accordance with the suggestion of the Judge-Advocate-General, he commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life at hard labor at the Dry Tortugas, or such other place as the Secretary of War might designate. The Dry Tortugas was designated by the Secretary.

CHEAP SUPPLIES IN TEXAS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received a letter from a farmer at San Antonio, Texas, stating that a terrible snow-storm took place there on New-Year's Day, and the weather continued very cold; over one thousand head of sheep perished from the cold on several farms in the neighborhood. The cattle were in excellent order. Fine beeves were selling from $14@$15 each for specie. Sheep were selling at $1 50 per head, and pork from 2½c.@5c. per pound.

SURPLUS TREASURY CLERKS.

In consequence of Congress striking out of the Deficiency Bill the clause appropriating $50,000 for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, the Secretary will be compelled to discharge fifty-five clerks on or before the 15th of February next. The Secretary regrets very much throwing disabled soldiers and others out of employment during the present inclement season, and especially in view of the fact that there is plenty of work for them.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

JOHNSON HELLERE, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Washington Bar died to-day in his 66th year.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BOOTH will appear to-night as *Hamlet*. It is hardly too much to say that his name is identified with this character. He has had many illustrious predecessors, and perhaps will be succeeded by greater men than himself. For the time, and this we are persuaded means more than our generation—he presents the greatest and best embodiment of a singularly complex character—for so the Dane must surely be considered—that exists on the stage. The leading representatives of every intellectual profession have long recognized this fact, and in a spirit which means neither profit nor puffery they propose, after to-night's performance, to present Mr. BOOTH with a medal—commemorative of a success which is unrecorded in the annals of the drama. The gift is of little worth, save for the earnest conviction which it expresses. There will be kindly services on the occasion, which the public, no doubt, will witness with pleasure. Our only regret is that the house is not three times its capacity. It would assuredly be filled.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—There will be a matinee performance at this establishment to-day, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. The play selected for the occasion is "Still Waters Run Deep," in which many distinguished artists appear. Miss FANNY MORANT and Mr. GEORGE JORDAN are the principal volunteers. The whole of Messrs. BAKER & SMITH's regular company are also in the cast. The entertainments conclude with the farce of "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The comedy in four acts called "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon" will be produced here to-night.

THE GREAT LOTTERY.

Drawing of the Chicago Opera House Scheme—List of Prize Numbers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Jan. 21.

The drawing of the Crosby Opera House Art Association commenced at noon to-day at the Opera House. The large building was densely packed with an excited and enthusiastic throng of men and women. The train last night brought a large crowd of people, and long before the hour of opening Washington-street was blocked up with people. Order was only preserved by a strong police force posted on either side the main entrance and along the stairways. At 11 o'clock the doors were opened, which was the signal for a grand rush, and in an almost incredibly short space of time the house was filled to overflowing in every part, while hundreds were left outside. The parquet, orchestra chairs, balcony boxes and family circle were filled with the crowd, which included many ladies.

As will be seen subsequently, the number 58,600 has won the Opera House.

The stage was occupied by the Committee and the orchestra by the reporters. At 12 o'clock the Committee appeared on the stage with boxes containing the tickets. Their arrival was the signal for a round of great applause.

Mr. J. Y. MUNN, of this City, then announced that the Committee had received the tickets from the engraver, and that they were correct. The tickets upon which the numbers were engraved were then deposited in the large wheel, and those upon which the names of the prizes were engraved in the small wheel. When it was completed both wheels were tightly closed and revolved for five minutes for the purpose of thoroughly mixing the tickets.

Before the drawing commenced Mr. COOLBAUGH, of Chicago, announced there were between twenty and thirty thousand tickets unsold, which belonged to Mr. CROSBY; he also stated that, if the audience preferred to appoint two persons from their number to draw the tickets, that privilege would be accorded them. The audience, however, unanimously declared in favor of having the Committee draw the tickets. Accordingly Mr. PULSIFER, of Boston, was designated to draw from the small wheel, and Mr. T. C. DORR, of Chicago, from the large one. These gentlemen then took off their coats, bared their arms, and went to work at 12:35 o'clock. The drawing progressed as follows:

No. 13,145—Where's Lily?
14,139—View near Conway, N. H.
44,931—Old New-England Homestead.
38,511—Sea Shore.
20,279—Children at Play.
125,465—Pineapple.
82,277—Music and Flowers.
205,564—Off the Coast of Labrador.
108,854—On the Esopus Creek.
29,006—Ben Nevis.
175,598—The Jewel Case.
69,154—Spruce Creek Run.
110,824—View in Western New-York.
184,526—Chickens.
35,447—Miniature.
108,896—Boys Stoning Pigeons.
160,401—Fruit Piece.
95,638—Marquette Rapids.
197,574—Bongeral, France.
20,990—The Happy Dream.
204,508—Dancing Jack.
49,933—Ruined Castle.
146,080—Evening in the Country.
198,672—Orange County Scenery.
84,729—Marine View.
42,621—Twilight in Winter.
35,460—Woods in Autumn.
82,459—Bay of Naples.
139,495—Hollyhock.
29,933—Scene in Western Virginia.
99,083—View in Mexico.
179,334—On the Hudson.
9,614—In the Fields—Winter.
72,065—Down by the Willow.
186,221—Tappan Zee.
181,975—Birds.
41,744—View in Shakon, Wis.
90,321—Grapes and Apples.
124,444—Basket of Peaches.
178,950—Landscape.
46,271—The Old Reel.
19,413—View on the Esopus Creek.
17,655—Among the Shandaken Mountains.
192,287—Grapes.
119,159—Pet Cat.
53,254—The seaside.
181,547—Glimpses of the Palisades.
209,439—Knitting Girl.
105,406—Baltimore in 1862.
109,056—A Waif from the City.
56,960—Alpine scenery.
162,970—Autumn on the Shenandoah.
10,972—November.
79,073—The four seasons.
201,161—On the Narragansett Coast.
152,987—Young Nun.
123,819—Sawmill on the Bushkill.
180,100—View in the Adirondacks.
68,326—Narragansett Bay.
137,179—View on the River Po.
90,200—Raindrops.
166,848—Near Woodstock, N. H.
26,626—Girl with Her Pet Rabbits.
199,301—Strawberries.
156,851—View in Essex County.
8,094—Landscape.
89,805—Blowing Fresh.
206,266—The Canon Mountain.
40,051—Dogs.
32,668—Autumn Scenery.
90,972—Mount Sinai.
7,120—Cavalcade.
157,214—Young America.
46,065—In the Hase.
23,849—Landscape.
179,190—Dog.
168,415—Winter.
80,702—Moonlight in the Cordilleras.
99,176—Marine, Fort Warren.
1,996—Recognition.
89,842—Sunset off the Coast.
40,202—View in Ulster County.
30,026—New-Hampshire Scenery.
16,625—[illegible] Pond.
126,219—[illegible] Landscape.
19,641—The Meadow.
139,522—Flower Girl.
207,417—Landscape.
134,881—Scene in the Catskills.
45,465—Early Morning, Norwalk Island.
19,542—The Swamp Sunset.
5,959—Indians and Canoe.
172,470—Return from Christening.
79,840—Landscape.
100,262—Wallestadt.
56,954—Landscape.
28,592—The Young Sportsman.
159,571—Shylock and Jessica.
46,129—Flowers.
37,923—The Watchful Sportsman.
22,785—Fish.
12,149—Croton Meadows.
77,920—Among the Alps.
141,204—Early Morning.
121,144—View in Genessee Valley, N. Y.
77,657—Mount Desert.
39,559—Young Skaters.
30,907—View in Ulster County.
151,828—View at Medfield, Mass.
79,549—The Cottage Door.
72,493—View on the Moshannon, Penn.
70,801—Fruit.
58,600—Crosby's Opera House.
135,663—Landscape.
126,487—Pickerel.
15,377—Fishermen of Normandy.
83,369—The Burning Castle.
155,604—The Spanish Lady.
207,551—Twilight.
41,975—Haymaking.
80,328—Fruit and Champagne.
122,018—Near Balton Lake, Georgia.
92,505—Sheep.
70,970—Twilight.
207,840—Football in the Italian Tyrol.
164,972—Landscape.
114,281—Basket of Peaches.
191,880—Pond Lillies.
12,761—Magnolia.
19,729—Street Scene.
71,609—Alpine Scenery.
128,587—Brothers.
9,023—Child Sleeping.
54,431—Moonlight on Lake Placid.
78,279—View in the Tyrol.
203,227—View on Morrill River, Vt.
33,403—Landscape.
289,436—The Lovers' Quarrel.
145,747—Double Treat.
123,124—Midsummer.
103,034—Taking a Smoke.
107,872—The Listener.
199,439—Reading a Story.
117,193—Lake George.
78,551—White Creek.
28,016—Rachel.
30,486—Landscape.
176,187—American Autumn.
124,129—Prayer.
166,704—Landscape, with Sheep.
204,632—Flowers.
110,046—Gathering Chestnuts.
89,463—The Choice Morsels.
2,642—The Lesson.
102,280—Old Fisherman.
73,900—Vase of Flowers.
41,707—By the Stream.
162,051—Sault St. Marie.
95,859—Cherries.
183,511—Mount Jefferson.
176,059—Near Morristown, N. J.
161,832—Yo Semite Valley.
94,093—Farmyard.
48,024—Pastoral.
125,418—View from the Hillside.
15,308—Near Fordham.
3,241—In the Woods.
35,683—Old Dutch Church.
209,694—School Examination.
72,809—Dover Hills.
81,857—Autumn.
185,226—The Lost Farthing.
148,072—View near Waukegan.
151,220—Rocks at Nahant.
113,281—Frosted Bud.
11,362—Fruit piece.
67,162—Coast Scenery.
202,791—Shepherd Girl.
164,636—The Gamester.
50,276—Moss Rosebud.
186,498—Christmas.
142,647—Attack of the Bear.
87,401—Sultan's Daughter.
36,245—View on Lake Superior.
145,500—Dog's Head.
24,646—Connecticut Valley.
182,465—Landscape.
6,900—View from Little Mountain.
57,942—Master and Maid.
41,404—Brig at Sea.
19,218—The Love Letter.
82,291—Haymaking.
120,286—The First Coat.
201,954—Storm on the Atlantic.
33,695—Scene in the Catskills.
59,332—Beach on the New-England Coast.
41,630—Scene in the Adirondacks.
193,452—Country.
15,582—Caravan Overtaken by Sand Storm.
122,324—Landsdape.
181,659—Brook near West Point.
148,071—Going to School.
95,294—Child's Head.
39,612—On Lake Geneva.
172,615—Little Daisy.
93,761—The Shadow Dance.
125,060—An Interior.
34,204—Scene on the Susquehanna.
80,832—Ox Team on the Prairie.
63,888—Marine View.
7,213—Vase of Flowers.
202,658—Cattle and Landscape.
208,276—Fruit.
90,641—Dog.
50,674—Edwin Booth as Iago.
34,811—Landscape.
74,674—River Scene in Jamaica.
194,609—Picture of Rocks.
181,664—Envy.
128,260—The Hopeless Flight.
180,627—Dead Stag.
88,729—Coast Scene.
37,843—Crossing the Stream.
70,334—View in the Tyrol.
165,912—Scene near Chelsea.
178,303—Landscape.
206,476—Red Grapes.
47,522—Winter Landscape.
33,358—Gen. Grant.
200,453—"Who Goes There?"
162,409—Bay of Naples.
75,783—On Charles River.
15,616—Strawberries.
107,624—Palm Grove in the Tropics.
72,056—Lunch.
165,781—Landscape.
21,930—View in Roxbury.
24,490—Isle de Croisset.
32,424—Harvest Field.
162,028—Basket of Flowers.
105,060—A Rocky Coast.
177,806—Sheep.
69,371—Savoyards.
163,895—Misty Morning.
148,024—Lake Berne, Switzerland.
27,173—Sheep.
140,965—Bayou, coast of Mexico.
117,535—Landcdape.
165,980—The Twins.
161,554—Marble Bust of Lincoln.
168,174—The Bath.
209,267—Selecting the Bridal Dress.
170,062—Catskill Cave.
196,514—Trailing Arbutus.
174,412—Portrait of Lincoln.
159,795—Fingall's Cave.
61,942—Deer on the Prairies.
28,868—Scene in Switzerland.
205,610—View at Fresh Pond.
185,787—Mary Queen of Scots.
9,112—Kitty's Toilet.
71,905—Mary on the Seine.
48,022—Winter Scene.
6,726—Gettysburgh.
48,859—Sketching.
72,365—Washington Irving and His Friends.
183,170—Merry Little Cobbler.
178,142—The Pawnbroker.
57,740—Sunset.
174,831—Sunset.
50,507—Fruit Piece.
161,706—Fort Pickens.
104,680—The Deserted House.
105,639—Eastern Scene.
93,710—Ruins of Claudeau Aqueduct.
46,448—Landscape.
69,661—The Foster Brothers.
98,943—Scene in the Tyrol.
26,395—Raspberries.
65,565—The Flycatcher.
155,328—View on Rock River.
18,714—Twilight.
140,539—The Valley of the Oats.
140,889—The Little Red Wishing Cap.
13,091—Table River.
166,413—The Well.
34,336—Children on the Seashore.
75,409—Love and Old Age.
94,845—View near Germantown.
105,799—View near Tyrone, Penn.
30,065—Study in the Woods.
60,794—Taking it Easy.
28,420—View of Macenas' Villa at Tivoli.
80,437—The Distinguished Guest.
129,282—Colts on the Hillside.
115,913—May and December.
149,692—Evangeline.
192,374—Village School.
41,550—Landscape.
70,298—Long Pond.
209,653—Landscape.
209,584—View near Framingham.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 21.

A. H. LEE, of Prairie de Rocher, Randolph County, Ill., is the winner of the Crosby Opera House, and not JOHN MEYER, of Chicago, as previously reported.

LOUISIANA.

Suit Against the City of New-Orleans by the Widow of Rev. Mr. Horton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 21.

Mrs. HORTON, widow of Rev. Mr. HORTON, who was murdered in the July riots, is here, indorsed by the Mayor of Boston and other prominent persons, endeavoring to bring a suit against the city for the murder of her husband, but so far has been unsuccessful. All the prominent lawyers applied to have declined to aid her.

MARYLAND.

A New Election in Baltimore—Senatorial Ballot—Colored Apprentices.

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 21.

A bill passed both Houses to-day for an election in Baltimore on Wednesday, Feb. 13. This is designed to turn out the present loyal City Government, elected only two months ago for a term of two years. The balloting for Senator resulted as previously, the Democrats and Conservatives scattering their votes, on account of the Eastern Shore law not being yet repealed, no person being elected. Mr. ORR, of Allegheny County, will be turned out of the Senate to-morrow, and his seat given to a Conservative.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to take away from Judge BOND all power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in cases between master and apprentice. It is designed to prevent Judge BOND from restoring to parents colored children bound to former owners. The bill further provides that in no case shall the jurisdiction of Judge BOND extend beyond the limits of the city, which prevents writs issued by him from being enforced in the late slaveholding section.

A REMARKABLE PIECE OF LITERARY ENTERPRISE.—One of the most remarkable literary enterprises which has attracted our attention for many a day has just been achieved in Philadelphia. The *Evening Telegraph*, of that city, on Saturday last, republished Mr. C. H. WEBB's brilliant travesty of *Griffith Gaunt*—"Liffith Lank"—a work which has met with such remarkable success as already to have reached the third edition. Title-page, dedication, preface—nothing did these enterprising publishers omit, even reproducing the engravings in a feeble way by the cheap process of transferring. We have said that nothing was omitted; therein we err. The "Entered according to act of Congress, &c.," which backs the title-page in the usual manner, was not reproduced—perhaps it escaped the eye of enterprise. This is unfortunate, for there is a penalty, clear and most distinctly defined, for such violations of copyright. By the side of this piece of enterprise the forgeries of publishers in our own City dwindled into comparative insignificance. Aside from the expensiveness of the original engravings, the work had been extensively advertised and stood before the public as one of the most popular books of the season. All this capital the Philadelphia publisher coolly proceeds to steal, furnishing copies to his customers in his dingy paper for three cents. One of the most curious phases, however, of this wholesale piracy is the singular disregard of copyright evinced. It is some satisfaction to know that the rights of authors are protected in this matter, and we sincerely hope that Mr. WEBB will avail himself of the redress which the law provides—turning a deaf ear to the patronizing compliment which preludes the reprint, that "the author deserves great credit for the success of his little work."

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—The soldiers and sailors of the City of New-York are organizing the Grand Army of the Republic in this department, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the defenders of the Union. At a meeting held at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening last, the following were elected (in part) as officers of Post No. 1, District of New-York: Commandant, Gen. JOHN A. FOSTER; Senior Vice-Commandant, Gen. H. E. TREMAINE; Junior Vice-Commandant, Col. J. H. MORGAN; Adjutant, C. W. NELSON.

ILLNESS OF REV. DR. TYNG.—Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's, was taken with a fainting fit on Sunday afternoon, on reaching home, after performing Divine service. Dr. TYNG had been suffering from a severe cold, and the effort of preaching proved too much for him.

Quick Transit Through New-York.

The attention of citizens is requested to the project submitted to the Legislature by the Metropolitan Transit Company, for the construction of a line of railroads through the City of New-York.

ROUTE.

The proposed route begins at the Battery and passing to the west of Trinity Churchyard, without encroaching upon it, runs thence nearly parallel with Broadway, but far enough from it not to touch any of the lots fronting on that street, and crossing Vesey-street a few houses west of the Astor House, continues along to the rear of the New-York Hospital.

From the rear of the lots on Church-street the route extends to Canal-street, still nearly parallel with Broadway, and then running with a curve to the west of the Washington Parade Ground, takes another straight line between the Fifth and Sixth avenues to the Central Park.

Above Fifty-ninth-street the road is to branch in three directions;

To the right hand it will connect with the Harlem Railroad; to the left it will intersect the Hudson River Railroad; and nearly midway it will go on the west side of Central Park, probably between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, or on such line as may best adapt itself to the improvements now being made in that locality, and by the way of the east side of Washington Heights to the High Bridge.

MODE OF CONSTRUCTION.

By carefully marking the route on a large map of the city, it is found that only one hundred and sixty-five lots of ground (on which there are one hundred and fifty houses) will be needed between the Battery and Central Park.

Through the *basements or cellars* of these houses it is proposed to run a DOUBLE TRACK FREIGHT-ROAD, operated by steam; at the height of the *sidewalks* it is proposed to have a DOUBLE TRACK HORSE ROAD; and in the *second story* a STEAM PASSENGER ROAD, also with double track.

Thus six tracks will be provided, and as no public street or thoroughfare of any kind is occupied, and only such property taken as is paid for, one of the greatest objections to a Broadway road is obviated.

MOTIVE POWER.

The Basement Road will be operated by steam—the roadway being of sufficient capacity to admit of the use of the powerful dummy engines now in the service of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

The Surface Road would, of course, be operated by horse power. Being perfectly smooth, and with little curvature, and not subjected to the interruptions incidental to the present City roads, the same power would be sufficient to move double the number of passengers that can be comfortably carried in the cars now in use.

On the Elevated Road either light dummy engines would be used, or the cars would be propelled by pneumatic or other suitable power.

ADVANTAGES.

1. None of the gas or water pipes or sewers will be interfered with, and only one change is said to be required in a sewer for a few feet.

2. The proposed line does not touch any public building but one of the hospitals, which it has been for some time intended to remove.

3. No streets are to be blocked up while it is being built.

4. The plan combines the advantages of UNDERGROUND, SURFACE and ELEVATED ROADS.

5. It takes no property, either public or private, without paying for it.

6. It will do as much business as the Broadway Underground, Elevated and Surface plans combined, if they were all built; which in one case would derange the aqueducts and sewers if underground, or block the street if on the surface, or spoil the stores if elevated, and in either case take for a private corporation what belongs to the whole people of the City.

7. Passengers using these roads would be in light, pleasant cars, always under cover, and would not be subjected to going through storms or the mud of the streets, nor to the danger of being run over by passing vehicles.

A model of the proposed work is now on exhibition at the office of the Company, No. 130 Broadway.

The public are invited to call and examine it.—Advertisement.

Kelley's Grand North American Prize Concert.

On Saturday evening, the 26th inst., the drawing for prizes, in Kelley's Grand North American Prize Concert, takes place, at the Wabash-avenue Rink. The sale of tickets during the last few weeks has been immense, and the entire number, half a million in all, is nearly exhausted. Those who wish to secure a chance in this enterprise—one that has never fallen under the suspicions which have at last ruined others of the kind—will be obliged to speak and act, or write quickly. Mr. Kelley continues to offer the same terms which have been obtained heretofore in the sale of tickets—single tickets $1, five tickets for $4 50 and ten tickets for $9. Of the whole number of tickets, (500,000,) every other one draws a prize, the highest one being $30,000, and the amount of greenbacks alone to be distributed amounting to $100,000. An extra force of clerks has been put on within the last few weeks, and the demand for clerical help is constantly increasing. Orders mailed in any part of the East and North by Thursday night will reach Chicago in time to be filled and mailed before the drawing commences. Persons sending orders will address A. A. Kelley & Co., No. 105 Randolph-street, Chicago.—*Chicago Times.*

Mrs. Henry's First Attempt.

The machine came safely and in perfect order. I am happy to add that Mrs. Henry's first attempt to work it was a complete success. *She says it is perfection.* Yours, &c., S. E. FREEMAN, Cumberland, Md., Jan. 1, 1867. To Willcox & Gibbs, S. M. Co.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs.—As a Soothing Pectoral, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are advantageously employed to alleviate coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial affections. Those exposed to sudden changes of weather should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MF'G CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy

is certainly the wonder of the age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this City are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for rheumatism ever known to man.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Entrancing the Angels.

Pope says that St. Cecelia's music drew an angel down. If angels were connoisseurs in perfumes as well as music, a seraph might be tempted from the skies by the entrancing fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine,

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, IS GUARANTEED, with eight men and two horses, to self-temper the clay and make 3,000 elegant bricks per hour. Send for circular to J. H. RENICK, proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 60.

Meerschaum Pipes.—The public are invited to examine the pipe-holders destined for the World's Fair at Paris. Respectfully, KALDENBERG & SON, Nos. 4 and 6 John-st., Manufacturers and only exhibitors from the United States. Repairing, &c. Send for circulars.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Bartlett's Sewing-Machines, No. 569 BROADWAY.—A new style, for use by hand or foot, at $25. Warranted, and sent by express everywhere for $25.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCNAMARA—CONLIN.—On Monday, Dec. 3, 1866, at St. Teresa's Church, Philadelphia, Penn., by Rev. Hugh Lane, THOMAS MCNAMARA, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE CONLIN, of New-York City.

SYBYITZKI—QUIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, by Rev. James Millett, at the residence of the bride's sister, CARLOS J. SYBYITZKI to BESSIE SPARROW QUIN, all of this City.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, LORA NASH, only daughter of Fannie M. and Augs. H. Aikman, aged 2 years, 5 months and 28 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the house of her grandfather, Hugh Aikman, No. 16 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

BRADY.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 19, Mrs. REBECCA BRADY, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, also of her sons, George W. and Benjamin F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Ralph Teets, No. 265 West 23d-st., without further notice.

BROWN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 19, EDMUND BROWN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York, via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st.

BOWEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, after a short illness, CHARLES W., only child of Charles W. and Virginia Bowen, aged 4 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Wednesday next, from the residence of his parents, No. 357 East 49th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWRON.—On First Day morning, Jan. 20, HENRY C. BOWRON, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his residence, Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., on Fourth Day, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in attendance at Flushing to meet the 9:30 train from Hunter's Point.

DEMAREST.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 20, DAVID DEMAREST, chorister of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts.

DIETERICH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 19, GEORGE M. DIETERICH, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his late brother, John P. Dieterich, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 3½ o'clock.

DEMAREST.—On Monday morning, Jan. 21, DAVID N. DEMAREST, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 o'clock A. M.

DE VOE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 21, JESSIE, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. F. and Lucy De Voe, in her 3d year.

Notice of her funeral hereafter.

DUFFY.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 39 East 20th-st., on Monday morning, Jan. 21, JOHN N. DUFFY, aged 38 years.

His relatives, friends and associates of the New-York Stock Exchange, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

HUNT.—At Richmond, Va., on Thursday, Jan. 17, Mrs. EMMA L., wife of Ezra M. Hunt, M. D.

Funeral at Metuchin, N. J., this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 1½ P. M. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M. Friends in New-York and vicinity will please attend without other invitation.

HONEYWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, MARY A., wife of Edward Honeywell, Sr., in the 53d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Gates-av., near Tompkins-av., on Tuesday, 22d, at 2 P. M.

KNIGHT.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, after a short illness, DANIEL J. KNIGHT, aged 61 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 93 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, JULIA, infant daughter of Julia and Herbert Lawrence, Jr., aged 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 31 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock.

OLMSTEAD.—In Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday, Jan. 12, OSCAR J. OLMSTEAD, formerly of this City, aged 36 years.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, HARRIETTE POLHEMUS, daughter of George A. and Cornelia P. Trowbridge, aged 9 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 100 West 48th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock.

WEBBER.—On Monday, Jan. 21, LOUISA M., wife of G. D. WEBBER, aged 32 years and 21 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Albany and Westchester County papers please copy.

WALLACE.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at the residence of his son-in-law, James P. Wallace, No. 5 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, URIAH WALLACE, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Raphael M. Columbus, the Consul of the United States at Paita, Peru, of the death, on the 26th of November last, at Tumboz, of HIRAM R. HAWKINS, United States Consul at the latter place.

OFFICIAL.—No. 116.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at No. 6 Chatham-street, aged about forty-five years, stout built, bald head, wore a wig, light eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: black felt hat, overcoat, sack undercoat, gray pants, heavy boots, blue woolen socks or stockings, white shirt, woolen undershirt; found on the person the following articles: one rule, chisel and key.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Vails, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WHITE & GLENNEY,
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
No. 893 Broadway.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
American Express Company Proprietors.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made for forwarding property received by the MERCHANTS' DISPATCH, so that it will not be delayed, or subjected to any additional expense to the shipper or consignee, in consequence of the refusal of the Hudson River Railroad Company to allow connection at Albany without change of cars.

Deliver as heretofore at the Merchants' Despatch Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas sts.

E. CUMMINGS, Superintendent.
A. H. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 1¼ Murray-st., N. Y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The best Silver Watch in the market for $30, sent free of expense to any part of the country.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, AFFECTIONS of the Lungs, Piles, Female Complaints and Diseases of Children specifically treated by Dr. A. UPHAM, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DAILY LEADER, PHILADELPHIA, SAYS OF "SUNNYBANK:"

"The numerous admirers of Marion Harland's books will be pleased to learn of this new work from her chaste and gifted pen. It equals "Miriam" in tone and delineation of character, and the plot of the story is much more perfect."

PRICE $1 75.

"SUNNYBANK"

is a continuation of that immensely popular story "Alone." The PRESS, Philadelphia, says of it: "'Sunnybank' is an exception to the general experience, that the continuation of a popular novel is usually a falling off. Certainly not so here."

PRICE $1 75.

THE BUFFALO EXPRESS SAYS:
"SUNNYBANK

is one of the most deeply interesting novels that we have yet had from this favorite author's pen."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREATEST STORY OF THE AGE.

In keeping with the promise which we made some time back, to keep

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

In the front rank of literary journalism, and to maintain its claim to the position which it undoubtedly holds—that of being the leading story and sketch paper of the United States, if not of the world—we are now gratified to be able to announce that we will on THURSDAY next commence the publication of

ANOTHER GREAT STORY.

It is from the pen of that world-renowned romancer,

LEON LEWIS,

Author of "The Silver Ship," "Syria the Jewess," "The Step-Daughter's Portion," &c., &c.

It is entitled

THE WATER-WOLF;

Or,

THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS.

The mere announcement of a story by a writer so extensively and favorably known as Leon Lewis would, perhaps, be enough to cause everybody to read it, but

"THE WATER-WOLF"

has especial claims to public approval, in that it is somewhat different from anything else which its gifted author has thus far given to the world. As its title implies, it is a story of the Bermudas, and partakes largely of the wild, the weird and the grand. The heroine is a most glorious creature—a creature all beauty and sunshine, tender, impulsive, generous and courageous—who is cast away upon one of the Bermuda Islands, and falls into the hands of a desperate villain, who is a deadly enemy to her father. While here she encounters the dread scourge of the islands, the frightful

WATER-WOLF,

the simple description of which fearful monster causes the flesh to creep with horror. The story is full of action at the very start, and the reader finds his attention enchained before he has read a dozen sentences. It is full of the most thrilling situations, and possesses a plot of the most thrilling intricacy and of the most ingenious character.

THE WATER-WOLF

will unquestionably add greatly to the already great reputation of LEON LEWIS, and will undoubtedly be extensively read.

Recollect that

THE WATER-WOLF;

Or,

THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS,

BY LEON LEWIS,

will be commenced in the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

ready on THURSDAY next.

For sale by every News Agent. Price, 6 cents per copy.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1867.

CONTENTS:

WILD BILL.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Wild Bill.—Putting upon him—Are you Satisfied?—For Life or Death.—Black Nell.—Taking to the Water.—The Warning.—The Struggle for Life.—The Farewell.

SOMETHING ABOUT FISHES.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Perch Family: Eleven Illustrations.—Spine-Rayed Fishes: Fifteen Illustrations.—The Carp Family: Eight Illustrations.—The Pike Family: Five Illustrations.—Cat-Fish and Horned Pout.—The Salmon Family: Five Illustrations.—The Herring Family: Five Illustrations.—The Cod Family: Nine Illustrations.—The Flat-Fish Family: Five Illustrations.—Salt-Water Suckers: Four Illustrations.—The Sea Devil.—The Eel Family: Five Illustrations.—The Lamprey Family: Four Illustrations.—Soft-Rayed Fishes: Nine Illustrations.—Long-Beaked Chelmon.—The Ray Family: Five Illustrations.—Pilot Fish.—The Shark Family: Fourteen Illustrations.—Sturgeons and Chimæras.—An Aquarium.

CALCUTTA, THE CITY OF PALACES.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Calcutta, the Landing-Place.—Entrance to the Hoogly.—Scene on the Hoogly.—Bum-Boat.—Black Town, Calcutta.—A Devotee.—A Palkee.—Zig-Zag Lane.—Sailors Ashore.—A Collision.—On a Drive.—An Upset.—Caderpoor, below Calcutta.—An Elephant Ride.—A Juvenile Juggler.—Contortionist and Sword-Player.—The Burning Ghat.

OLD AUNT MATILDA.—PART II.
A TALK ABOUT TALKING.
KNICKERBOCKER'S VISIT.
THE VIRGINIANS IN TEXAS.
CHAPTER VII. Containing what will be found in it.
CHAPTER VIII. The Raft.
CHAPTER IX. Wine-Making, Pecan-Gathering, Antelopes.
STRUGGLES FOR LIFE.
OLD MRS. HUNTER.
CIVIL WAR AND SOCIAL BENEFICENCE.
AUNT SARAH'S OUTFIT.
NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON.
TWO ROPES.
IN A STREET CAR.
MY LOST ALICE.
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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An extra copy of either the *Weekly* or the *Magazine* will be supplied gratis to every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or six copies for $20.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York.

GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.

"Hopes and Helps, Aims and Aids, and Ways of Life," in one volume, $3; Indispensable—"How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave and How to Do Business," one volume, $2 25; "Education Complete, Including a Good Memory, Self Culture, and Physiology, Animal and Mental," $1; "New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character, and How to Read Them," 1,000 engravings, $5; "Story of a Stomach—for Dyspeptics," 75 cents; "Æsop's Fables," people's pictorial edition, $1; "Illustrated Chart of Physiognomy, in Map Form," 25 cents. "New Annual of Phrenology for 1867, with Bashfulness, and How to Overcome It," 20 cents. Sent by return post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

EVERY SATURDAY, NO. 56, FOR JAN. 26, is now ready, and contains: A Patriotic Parrot; The Village on the Cliff, by Miss THACKERAY; An Evil Thursday; Silcote of Silcotes, by HENRY KINGSLEY; The American Senate; Down in a Coal Mine; Black Sheep, by EDMUND YATES; Foreign Notes; New-Year's Eve, &c. For sale by all newsdealers. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, and No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	107⅞	108⅛	June, 7-30.........	104¼	104⅜
Coupon, 1881...	107⅞	108⅛	July, 7-30.........	104⅜	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105⅛	106	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅜	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107⅞	108⅛	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅜	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅞	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅜	114⅞
5-20 " new, '65.	104¼	104½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅜	113⅞
10-40 Registered.	99⅝	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Coupon....	99⅞	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
Gold..........	136⅝	136¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110¾
August 7-30.....	104⅜	104⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

AMERICAN EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET, JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, ISSUED FOR Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, BY DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

JAN. 15, 1867.

GEO. T. HOPE, President. H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS., (NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FOR DIRECTORS STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, JOHN R. FLANAGAN, LEVI APGAR, ROBERT P. GETTY, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, M. O. ROBERTS, HORACE K. THURBER, D. W. F. RANDOLPH, R. CORNELL WHITE, JOHN F. PUPKE, ERASTUS T. TEFFT, MARTIN Y. BUNN, ALLAN HAY, EDGAR PINCHOT, ERON SUTTON, JOHN H. HOLLDANE, DAVID WAGSTAFF, D. H. BROOKS, JAMES FLANAGAN, R. S. CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES WALLACE, CHARLES SPEAR, CHRIS. H. LILIENTHAL, WILLIAM W. OWENS, ADOLPH EBERHARDT, JOHN 61. WHITE, CHARLES B. RICHARD, ALEXANDER BONNELL, T. C. KIMBALL, ROBERT McLAUGHLIN.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, GEO. W. SAVAGE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

GABRIEL W. COITE, W. E. CLARK, JAMES W. DOMINICK, JOHN Q. ADAMS, LEVI H. MACE, JOHN SNIFFIN, ALBERT DUNG, HENRY P. DE GRAAF, WILLIAM R. FOSTER, CHARLES D. BAILEY, ANDREW C. BENEDICT, GEO. W. VANDERLIP, ANDREAS WILLMANN, LORIN INGERSOLL, W. H. FLANDROW.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. GABRIEL W. COITE was unanimously reelected President. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, (No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, HENRY L. PIERSON, SOLON HUMPHREYS, HENRY A. HURLBUT, FRANCIS M. BABCOCK, AUG. C. RICHARDS, ISAAC H. BAILEY, GEO. A. ROBBINS, JAMES K. PLACE, GEO. F. THOMAE, WILLIAM E. LEE, CHAS. ABERNETHY, ROBERT B. MINTURN, DANIEL W. JAMES, ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

And for inspectors of next election, JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY, ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

GABRIEL W. COITE, W. E. CLARK, JAS. W. DOMINICK, JOHN Q. ADAMS, LEVI H. MACE, JOHN SNIFFIN, ALBERT DUNG, HENRY P. DE GRAAF, WM. R. FOSTER, CHAS. D. BAILEY, ANDW C. BENEDICT, GEO. M. VAN DERLIP, ANDREAS WILLMANN, LORIN INGERSOLL, W. H. FLANDROW.

At the subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. GABRIEL W. COITE was unanimously reelected President of the Board. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.

It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1867.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, will present the same for payment to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 21st inst.

S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4, on Jan. 28, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. JAMES W. SMITH, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1867.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer-books will close Jan. 21, and reopen Feb. 2. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City. ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Eagleton Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of February, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order,

L. D. JUDD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

NO. 11 WALL-ST. HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, and on COMMISSION, all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

DEPOSITS received and INTEREST allowed, subject to CHECK AT SIGHT.

COLLECTIONS made, with PROMPT RETURNS.

REGISTERED INTEREST collected and COUPONS cashed.

All business intrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

D. B. HATCH and C. B. FOOTE, } Late with Fisk & Hatch. F. A. JOHNSON, JR.,

REFER BY PERMISSION TO FISK & HATCH, Bankers; JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE INSURANCE OF HORSES, CATTLE AND FARM-STOCK AGAINST DISEASES, ACCIDENT, FIRE, THEFT AND DEATH.

The books of subscription will remain open for a short time at the office of the Trustees to complete the subscription to the capital.

Trustees authorized to receive subscriptions: CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, HARVEY BALDWIN, WM. D. DIMOCK.

Office No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 4.

Col. & Ind. Cen. R.R.

$8,000 7 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

A first-rate investment. Interest payable semi-annually at St. Nicholas National Bank. Apply to ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, Available for all the Principal Cities in the World. MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS FOR USE IN EUROPE, CHINA, &c. ALSO, MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON BY TELEGRAPH. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by FRANK W. ANDREWS, No. 61 State-st., Boston.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1867.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

WM. CLARKE, E. F. C. YOUNG, T. R. BENWELL, CHAS. H. O'NEILL, } Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 116 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, MARTIN L. CROWELL was unanimously elected President, vice Mason Thomson, resigned, and JAMES M. WILSON appointed Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by said election.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the bank.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., Jan. 10, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th January, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION CO., No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent., declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1866.

THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, } General Partners. ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.—SAMUEL WOLFF WITHDRAWS this day from the firm of M. HERZOG & CO. MAX HERZOG and SOLOMON HERZOG continue business under the same style, and have power to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

(Signed) M. HERZOG, S. HERZOG, S. WOLFF.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

No. 282 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of CONGER, SMITH & HEATH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WALTER M. CONGER withdrawing. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, EUGENE A. HEATH & WM. H. SMITH, under the firm name of HEATH & SMITH.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.

Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

MR. CHARLES COHN HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm.

COHN, LAZARUS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMBS are admitted as partners in our firm.

CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867	$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.

THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 108 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to 31st., both days inclusive.

JAN. 16, 1867. B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton-st.,) N. Y.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Jan. 19, 1867.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—THE EXtraordinary draught made, during the present cold spell, on the supply of water furnished to the City, has so reduced the pressure of water in the Distributing Mains as to be a cause of serious anxiety to this Board, and should be one of corresponding alarm to the public. In case of fires the supply of water from the Mains may be so diminished as to prevent prompt suppression, and the most disastrous consequences may ensue. The deficiency is not in any degree to be attributed to the quantity of water delivered by the Aqueduct, or stored in the Reservoirs; it is due solely to the unusually excessive draught upon the Service Mains by householders and others, who deem it necessary to waste the water continually to protect their pipes from freezing. This waste of water can and must be obviated. To permit the flow of water from the taps, except for legitimate purposes, is a violation of the rules and regulations relative to its supply, and subjects the party offending to fine and deprivation of water.

This Board, in the conscientious discharge of their duty, request the aid of the Metropolitan Police, and earnestly invite the coöperation of the public generally. Extra exertions will be made to detect all persons wasting water, and such fine and penalties as may have been incurred will be rigidly enforced.

Citizens cognizant of any improper use or waste of water are urgently requested to give prompt notice thereof to this Department.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF THOMAS J. SLOAN, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in machine for pointing and threading screw blanks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Republican and the Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

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MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1866.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contracter will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be nee'ed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, in such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)

3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26. or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x20¾ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x34 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. C. WENDELL, Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY, Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats, FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS, SEVEN STONE POOLS, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.

ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to J. B. KIDDOO, Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, 24th inst. for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,460 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

35,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

200,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid

10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

10,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

2,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal, beans, hominy, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap and molasses must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn meal, beans, hominy, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap and molasses will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner, of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBT. R. BREESE, J. C. ACHESON, GEO. T. PATTERSON, Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.

DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

WM. H. GEDNEY, JAS. HARRISON, JAS W. BOOTH, } Committee.

JAN. 7, 1867

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

LATE SALESMAN WITH E. H. LUDLOW & CO., SALESROOM NO. 62 LIBERTY-STREET.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A DEALER.

THEALL & BROTHERS will sell by auction, TOMORROW, Wednesday, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 438 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., a very large assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, curtains and shades, together with a great variety of other goods usually found in a dealer's stock.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICE, No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1867.

LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at Government Storehouse, Hanover-st., Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following-named articles of Damaged and Condemned Quartermaster Stores, viz.:

ANCHORS, AXES, IRON BARS, SADDLE-BLANKETS, BRUSHES, PENDANT ARMS, GAS BRACKETS AND BURNERS, SADDLE-BAGS, WATER-BUCKETS, CHAIRS, BATH-TUBS, MULE-COLLARS, CYLINDERS, SPADES, HATCHETS, HORSESHOES, HARNESS, HALTER AND BREAST CHAINS, HALTERS AND CHAINS, AMBULANCE AND WAGON FELLOES, WAGON-BOWS, BRASS COCKS, assorted, IRON BEDSTEADS, BOILERS, STEAMER CASTINGS, GALVANIZED IRON, ASSORTED IRON, IRON PIPE, LEAD PIPE, GAS PIPE, ASSORTED LOCKS, SCALES, GUM AND LEATHER HOSE, COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, HEATING STOVES, ARMY AND EXPRESS WAGONS, WAGON SPOKES, WHEELBARROWS, TABLES, DESKS, WRENCHES, WHIPS, ZINC. Also a large assortment of VARIOUS TOOLS, TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

The property must be removed within FIVE (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office.

TERMS—CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES, Capt. and A. Q. M., Brevet Maj. U. S. Army.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON STATE, BEAVER, PEARL, GREENWICH, WATER, JOHN, FRONT AND JACKSON STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

STATE-ST.—No. 7, running through to No. 16 Pearl-st.
BEAVER-ST.—No. 95, near Wall-st.
GREENWICH-ST.—No. 26, near Morris-st.
PEARL-ST.—No. 272, running through to No. 207 Water-st.; on No. 272 is a four-story new store, 32.9¼x66 feet.
PEARL-ST.—Nos. 231, 233 and 235, southwest corner and including No. 118 John-st.
FRONT-ST.—Nos. 343, 345 and 347, northeast corner of Jackson-st., 70x75 feet.

SAMUEL ROGERS, WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER, N. P. ROGERS. Executors and Trustees of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE NEW-YORK STORE PROPERTY—Nos. 85 and 87 John-st., cor. of Gold-st., JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, the two five-story and cellar brick stores, built in the most perfect manner and of the best materials, each store 20 feet 8¾ inches by 99 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF RECEIVERS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, by order of Receivers of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 M., at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1st.—Lease of offices in No. 158 Broadway, for three years and three months from 1st February next, with the furniture.

2d.—Three valuable lots on 2d-place, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

3d.—150 shares Erie Preferred Stock.

4th.—50 shares Park Bank Stock.

5th.—A No. 1 National Bank Fire and Burglar Proof Lillie's Safe—a valuable first-class safe.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL, MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

120,000 pounds gun metal,	225 sets harness, artillery,
155,000 pounds shot and shell,	2,400 cavalry saddles,
9,000 pounds old lead,	5,000 pounds brass,

247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accouterments, collars, saddles, (artillery;) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:

350,000 pounds gun metal.
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

MORRIS SCHAFF, Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.

The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS

NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22 and 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day.

RARE BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, SCARCE PRINTS and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—The remainder of the collection of J. B. Fisher, Esq., of Austerfield Farm, N. J. This is one of the choicest collections of this description ever offered for sale. The autographs are particularly fine and desirable; the prints and drawings rare and unique. Among the water colors is a view of Elizabethtown, with a sketch of the original mail-cart and stage-coach to New-York, drawn on the spot by Robertson, 1795; a view of part of Boston, and British ships landing their troops; a sketch of the old Haymarket Theatre, Boston, 1798. Among the illustrated books, "Barlow's Columbiad," 90 extra illustrations; "Cooper's Naval History," with 27 autographs, 88 portraits and 17 views; "Dunlap's American Theatre," with 20 autographs, 94 portraits and 10 other illustrations; "Haydon's Autobiography," 3 vols., 71 autographs and 172 portraits; "Leigh Hunt's Autobiography," 3 vols., 10 autographs and 60 portraits; "Mathias' Pursuits of Literature," 18 autographs and 160 portraits, &c., &c., together with many other very rare, valuable and curious books.

Catalogues ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., At their Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 23, at 4 o'clock; SPECIAL SALE OF STANDARD ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, being selections from the stock of the London Printing and Publishing Company, of their choice, valuable and rare publications, suitable for every library and drawing-room. These works are all sumptuously illustrated and elegantly bound. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on view.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

NO. 182 BARCLAY-ST.—The most substantial, elegant and convenient five-story and basement marble-front store and building; the lot is 25x100; the building as follows: basement and store 25x95, the second, third, fourth and fifth stories 25x85.

Map and particulars at the office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STEAM FERRY-BOAT AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

Steam Ferry-boat JOHN ADAMS, length, 150 feet; beam, 32 feet; hold, 11 feet; draft of water, 6 feet 6 inches; engine, 38-9 feet stroke; metal bottom. The above is staunch and tight; engine and boiler in good working order, and can be seen at Hoboken, first Pier north from the ferry.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

1,000 packages Malaga raisins, wholes, halfs and qrs.
50 barrels currants.
160 boxes Malaga lemons.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF 4TH-AV., AND 61ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

4TH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF 61ST-ST.—4 lots, 25x100 feet each.

61ST-ST.—8 lots on north side of 61st-st., in the rear of the above, each 25x100.5.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Valuable farm at New-Utrecht, L. I.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, farm of about 24 acres at New-Utrecht, L. I., being balance of the estate of Tunis Suydam, deceased. Maps at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship Atlantic, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the stock, tools, fixtures and machinery for the manufacture of merchandise tags, direction labels, and pocket tablets, belonging to the firm of Whitmore & Bell. Also, a valuable lease of the second floor of No. 163 Broadway, having four years to run, from the 1st of May next

The sale will commence at No. 163 Broadway, and will conclude at No. 33 Beekman-st. Terms cash.

R. W. POTTER, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

DATED Oct. 11, 1866.

MARY JANE PORTER, WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., } Administrators.

o16 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

EDWIN L. ABEL, WILLIAM LINTZ, } Executors.

s18-law6mTu*

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, Late of Baltimore, Law Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards common used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' NEW-YORK SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Office for receiving dry goods, clothing, &c., No. 14 Bond-st. For flour, provisions, &c., HARRIS, GAINES & CO., No. 15 Whitehall-st. Donations are earnestly solicited.

SEWING-MACHINES OF ALL KINDS TO rent and for sale.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 785 Broadway, two doors below 9th-st., up stairs.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 124 and 136 William-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; is capable of taking any capacity in a private house; would do chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPEtent and respectable English Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; country preferred; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. Good City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CApable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a neat, economical and respectful servant, highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; no objections to a private boarding-house; good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID and nurse, with excellent reference, a situation in a private family, or wait on a lady who boards; sews neatly; quick with the needle; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress by a competent young woman; who is very highly recommended from last employer in this City. Call or address B. M., at Harrison's, 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and excellent washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman; has the best of City references; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 342 6th-av., corner 21st-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of excellent servants, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 3.9 6th-av. and 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 Forsyth-st., in the rear basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a young woman, as laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 147 East 32d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or would take care of a child and sew; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 20 West 13th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands family cooking, soups, game and pastry; would do washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 101 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a lady thoroughly competent to discharge its duties; good references furnished, if required. Address Box No. 4,527 General Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 673 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as clerk; references given. Address M. J. T., Station G., New-York.

A NUMBER OF AMERICAN YOUNG women, Protestants, wanting situations of different kinds of housework, cooking, &c., &c., can be seen at the large first-class Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WET NURSES, MALE AND FEMALE nurses, with reference and experience, can be obtained at L. & A. HANSEN'S, cuppers and leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and has had many years' experience in England and America; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 85 West 37th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR assistant shipping clerk in a dry goods commission, jobbing or cloth house; can mark, pack and ship goods; first-class reference from last employers. Address K. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman, 21 years of age, to go to Europe with a gentleman or family; is capable of interpreting French, English and German. Address Ch. D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references given. Address or call on A. D., No. 35 West 38th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who has had several years' experience in this City; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at J. H. Brown's, No. 22 East 11th-st., or address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from last employer; no objections to the country. Address T. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAD, AGED sixteen years, as bar-tender or in a dry-goods store; one that is willing and make himself useful. Address W. HOWDEN, No. 8 West-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best of references can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 8 West-st. THOMAS KILCOYNE.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as gardener or coachman; understands his business; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Address A. B., Box 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; understands gardening; has no family; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address P., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and gardener; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at or address L. I. F., No. 41 West 13th-st., for three days.

ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING A GOOD, reliable coachman and gardener, with five years' reference from last employer, can secure such a man by calling on or addressing JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9, for two days.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE EVENINGS are disengaged, and who writes an excellent hand, desires copying or writing. Address A. B. S., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BOOK-STORE, A BOY 14 OR 15 years of age, who resides with his parents, to run of errands, &c. One preferred who resides in the upper part of the City, on the west side, above 14th-st. Apply at No. 1 Spruce-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS MAN, to canvass for subscriptions to a new company which is both philanthropic and remunerative in its character; liberal inducements. Address COMPANY, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 East 31st-st., near 3d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION and business habits, with a small capital, to fill a pleasant position connected with the publication of a weekly newspaper. Address R. S. T., Box 178 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, AN OLD EXPErienced and well-educated printer, competent to read proof and prepare forms for press; to a steady, competent man, constant employment will be given, with liberal wages. Also a first-class pressman, to take charge of the press-room of a well-established office in this City. Applications in writing will be received for six days. Address Q. R. S., Box No. 2,246 New-York City Post-office.

AGENTS FOR BARTLETT'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Wanted, a few thoroughly reliable and responsible business men, competent to act as general agents and control territory that will be allotted them. Address J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee, Principal Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ARRIVANT DE PARIS, UN FRANCAIS, professeur de magnetisme vital, possédant une grande expérience pratique, se chargerait de donner des soins assidus et exclusifs, a toute personne atteinte d'affection ou maladie néuralgique, d'épilepsie, &c. Ecire a M. CONSTANT, 196 Greene-st., New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER wanted in an established manufacturing business in this City, paying from 50 to 60 per cent. profit; capital required from $6,000 to $10,000; the very best of City references given and required, (a young man preferred; none but principals and first-class parties need address, in confidence, F. F. M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—SIX ENGINES, Fourdrinier machine, in successful operation, at Little Falls, N. Y. Address W. E. WOODBRIDGE, care of A. C. Goodman, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED—TO practice in a country village; fine rooms and good locality; practice between $3,000 and $4,000 a year. Address DENTIST, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION, WITH from $500 to $1,500, is wanted, to take an interest in and charge of a flourishing weekly newspaper. Address N. R. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Out this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble, T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
CALEDONIA sails..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY......Jan. 26
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY......Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY......Feb. 2
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY......Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......Feb. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER "PERSIA" MUST be on board at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, before 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 23d instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..........Jan. 30
BEOLA..........Feb. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 276 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
DELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 19.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS......SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE..........GREENE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA..........BARTON....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship
GULF STREAM,
carrying the United States mails,
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Mansanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, Jan. 30.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates.
Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL, will follow Feb. 2.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 33½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM LIGHTER GEN. FRANZ SIGEL; length on deck, 91 feet; beam, 20 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 8 inches. Has two cylinders, 16x16; also a donkey hoisting engine and steam fire pump on board. Apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, at Webb & Bell's shipyard, Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.
THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the agreements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company having been recognized by the New-York Central Railroad Company, arrangements satisfactory to both companies, for the transaction of their passenger and freight business, have been made.
Passengers will be ticketed and luggage checked on and after 20th inst. as heretofore.
The same will be observed as to freight.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

FOR SALE.

S. W. [illegible],
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Office Nos. 4 and 6 Pine, Room No. 3,
Has for sale a large number of first-class houses on FIFTH, MADISON and PARK Avenues, and on the principal streets in the most desirable parts of the City. Also, BUSINESS PROPERTY in improving localities. Parties having properties to SELL or LEASE are respectfully solicited to place them in his hands, and may be assured of proper and prompt attention.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and [illegible] property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested [illegible] approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased [illegible] the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson; mansion large; all modern improvements; in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement: greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with the furniture, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

AT PRIVATE SALE—VALUABLE SEA Island Cotton and Rice Plantation, on Ashepoo River, by CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C. Sea Island Cotton and Rice Plantation on the Ashepoo River, near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, containing 1,300 acres of land, 400 acres of high land cleared, 550 acres of rice land under bank, with good landings, and a healthy Summer residence. On the place is a dwelling with outbuildings, stables, barn, overseer's house and good negro quarters. Large crops have been made on those lands, which are of the best quality, and situated at a fine pitch of tide for flowing and drainage.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, on Park-av., Murray Hill, one of the most complete, desirable and substantially-built residences in this City. The house is located on one of the best corners, is about 40 feet wide, with every convenience; built and furnished without regard to cost; there are five lots of land in all; price for the whole establishment, including furniture, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STOY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner, with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling and a splendid billiard-room, complete, with all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 234 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A NEAT AND well-built three-story brick house and lot, with stone stoop, No. 23 Commerce-st., New-York City, the property of the heirs of Cornelius Westervelt, deceased. Inquire at the premises, or of FREDERICK DEVOE, Executor, No. 23 Morton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 425 427 and 429 Fulton-av., northwest corner of Adelphi-st.; also Nos. 4 and 6 Doyer-st. Terms easy. THOMAS M. WYATT, Attorney, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-story brick house No. 214 East 22d-st.; lot 19x99 feet. In best order; gas, water, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN BENTO & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—THE furnished house No. 39 Sidney-place; has gas, bath, hot and cold water; possession at once. May be seen from 4 to 5 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.—A LARGE, first-class high-stoop brown-stone house; superior order; very cheap. Others on and near 5th-av., $25,000 to $150,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLOT OF ABOUT 58x100 on University-place, suitable for a piano-forte salesroom, &c. Terms easy. The old buildings will pay interest. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE ON 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—A plot of ground, 150 feet front and 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR SALE—This well-known hotel, with furniture, &c. Inquire of JAMES WEST, Tarrytown.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLOT OF GROUND ABOUT 100 feet square, within half a mile of the water, in this City, below 16th-st. Address Post-office Box No. 1,106, with location and lowest cash price.

TO LET.

NEW METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., corner 7th-st.—The SECOND THIRD AND FOURTH stories of this building will be rented, and possession given on the 1st of May next. It is, strictly speaking, "fire-proof," the materials being stone, white marble and iron, and the whole structure equaled by very few in the City. The bank will occupy the first story, and a Safe Deposit Company the basement. The three floors to rent are not yet divided by partition, and if taken for a term of years the wishes of the tenant will be consulted in this respect. The security, heating, light and ventilating arrangements are of the best kind, and the protection from damage by fire is complete. The building is 42 feet front on the avenue, and 74 feet deep on 7th-st., affording an open view of both 3d and 4th avs. for some distance. It is believed that the stories to rent have advantages for the safe-keeping of valuable paintings presented by no other building in New-York, and that the adaptation of the upper story to the use and purposes of the higher order of artists in paintings or design will be acknowledged. The location of this building is high, healthy and commanding, and in one of the most promising portions of our City. For further information and terms apply to P. W. ENDS, No. 131 Front-st.; ALLEN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st.; or ISAAC T. SMITH, at the bank now located in the Cooper Institute, opposite the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS STORE TO LET AT A LOW RENT.—The elegant, new and desirable store, consisting of first floor, basement and sub-basement, Nos. 88 and 90 Leonard-street, but one door west of Broadway, at present occupied by Allen Brothers. It has a front of about 40 feet, and is about 100 feet deep, situated in the best business locality in New-York, with a superb light on every floor. It is the most commodious and desirable store of its size offered for rent in this City between Chambers and Canal sts. Possession given Feb. 1 or sooner. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, to let, situated on Murray Hill, near Lexington-av., 25x125 feet, to a private family without small children, for six months, from the 25th February; the house is elegantly furnished; Steinway grand piano-forte, billiard table, extra sized stalls for four horses, and carriage room for five vehicles; rent, $400 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST FEBRUARY next, 15 months' unexpired lease of house No. 58 Park-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts, in complete order; none but principals need apply. For terms and permit to see the house, apply to
J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT HAVERSTRAW, Rockland County, the store and dwelling attached to the same, formerly occupied by Messrs. De Novelles & Gurnee, being a first-class stand for business for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises, or of H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND PART OF the third in brown-stone house No. 151 East 48th-st., to a small family. Apply at the house, between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR Broadway, 32 by 64, four stories, elegantly furnished; has all the modern improvements. For terms and permit apply at No. 37 Water-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE for a single gentleman; convenient to bath-room. No. 34 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S.C.,
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 BROADWAY,
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, FRENCH CHINTZES, LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, FLANNELS, &c.
No. 809 BROADWAY,
Between Eleventh and Twelfth sts.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
Will continue to offer this week
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EPINGLINE POPLINS,
BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
STRIPED POPLINS,
GRANITE POPLINS,
VALENCIA POPLINS,
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES AND COBURG CLOTHS.
French Merinoes at 62½c. and upward.
Empress Cloths, all wool, at 56c., sold in October at $1 25.
French Poplins at 65c., sold in October at $1 25.
Epingline Poplins, all silk and wool, at 90c., sold earlier at $1 75.
Black and Colored Alpacas from 25c. per yard upward.
Black and Colored Paramattas from 25c. per yard upward.
Bright Plaid Poplins, double-fold, at 50c., sold earlier at $1.
Striped Poplins at 37½c., sold earlier at 75c.
Silk Plaid Poplins at 44c., sold earlier at 87½c.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
WILL CONTINUE
TO OFFER THIS WEEK
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LINENS, DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
TICKINGS, CRASHES,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
ALSO,
A full stock of the most approved brands of
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
at greatly reduced prices.
Semper Idem, Lonsdale and Androscoggin.
4-4 Bleached Muslins at 25c. per yard.
Wamsutta Muslins, (the genuine brand,) at 31½c.
New-York Mills, 37½c.; Amoskeag Muslins, 18c.
Good Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at 12½c., 15c., and up.
Damask Napkins, full size, all linen, at $2 50 per dozen.
Linen Damasks, heavy, at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c. per yard.
Real Russia Crashes at 12½c., 14c. and 15c. per yard.
ALSO,
5 cases extra stout 8-4 Sheeting, (bleached,) only 55c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
for 30 days. The elegant and fashionable stock of CORSETS AND SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
25 per cent. under cost, to make room for
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends the upper store. No. 844 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 335 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., will commence on Monday, Jan. 21,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL
their large and varied stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS, by the yard, and other DESIRABLE GOODS, recently purchased at the great auction sales.
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
to enable us to clear out our FALL and WINTER GOODS before the 1st of February, being the time for our semi-annual taking of stock.
ALL THOSE IN WANT OF BARGAINS will now have a better opportunity than ever before.

R. H. MACY.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the
MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SELLING OFF.
SILKS, SATINS,
POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REPS, MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
AND ALL OTHER
WINTER GOODS,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ALSO, A FINE LINE OF WHITE GOODS, LACES, LINENS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods, in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.
NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND GENTLEMEN'S
Lambs' wool and merino Winter undergarments and hosiery, just purchased at auction at a great sacrifice.
Gents' stout merino vests and drawers, only 75c. and 80c. to $1 50 each.
Ladies' stout merino vests and drawers, only 50c., 60c. and 75c. to $1 25 each.
Misses' stout merino vests and drawers, only 50c. and 60c. to 90c. each.
Gents' merino and lambs' wool half-hose, at 20c., 22c. to 30c. per pair.
Ladies' merino and lambs' wool hose, at 20c., 22c. to 30c. per pair.
Misses' merino and lambs' wool hose, only 10c., 12½c., 14c., 18c. and upward.
The prices of most of the above hosiery is less than fifty cents on the dollar of the original value.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NEWSPAPERS.

A CHECKER-BOARD GIVEN AWAY.

With No. 15, now ready will be given gratis,
A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED COMIC
CHECKER BOARD.
Send five cents and you will receive in return No. 15, with the checker board, post paid.
FRANK LESLIE,
No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID STORY.
THE
THREE RED SHIRTS;
OR, THE
DAUGHTER OF ITALY,
In this week's
YANKEE BLADE.
For sale by all newsdealers.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SETS OF GOOD second-hand woolen machinery, for the manufacture of Tweeds and other heavy cloths. Parties having suitable machinery of that kind for sale may find a purchaser by addressing JOSEPH GOULD, Uxbridge, Canada West.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.
LAST BENEFIT IN AID OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON,
At 1½ o'clock, commencing with
Tom Taylor's celebrated comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
The cast embracing
Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss SAIDEE COLE, Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, Mr. LEWIS BAKER, Mr. MARK SMITH,
and other distinguished artists.
To be followed by the capital musical farce of
MR. AND MRS. WHITE,
In which the popular Mr. and Mrs. WM. GOMERSAL, Miss SAIDEE COLE, Miss ALICIA MANDEVILLE, Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND and Mr. ROCKWELL will appear.
Doors open at 12¾. Box-office open at 8 A. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats
THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.
"OURS!"
With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

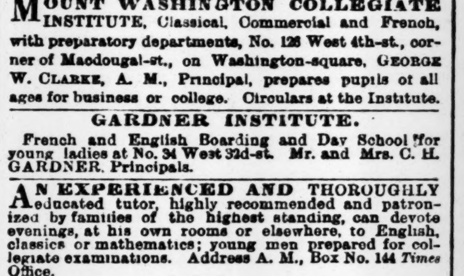
THE ONLY MATINEE IN THE CITY TO-DAY (Tuesday) will take place at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING at 8: SATURDAY at 2.
M. HARTZ, the Illusionist.
THE BASKET TRICK, THE GOBLIN HEAD, and new wonders and miracles will be introduced.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee, doors open at 1½. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY.—GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. WILLIAM WILD, Librarian to Society fourteen years, at STEINWAY'S HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 22, 1867, for which occasion the following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services:
Miss Maria Brainerd, soprano; Miss C. V. Hutchings, alto; Miss Ella Meyer, alto; Miss Emma Thursley, soprano; Miss Matilda E. Toedt, violinist; Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. G. W. Morgan, organist.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. HOMER BARTLETT, Pianist.
E. M. CONNOLLY, Pianist and Organist to the Society.
F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
TICKETS $1,
To be had at the music stores and piano warerooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and T. S. Berry, No. 593 Broadway. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ARRAY OF TALENT CAST IN "STILL WATERS RUN DEEP," at the Matinee which takes place at the NEW-YORK THEATRE TO-DAY, has never been equaled in this City.
Doors open at 12¾ o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.



COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Pupils received daily at the reduced terms, viz.: ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES, for Penmanship, Book-keeping and Business Affairs. An opportunity specially offered to YOUNG MEN. The regular charges will soon be resumed. Particulars in circular.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY educated tutor, highly recommended and patronized by families of the highest standing, can devote evenings, at his own rooms or elsewhere, to English, classics or mathematics; young men prepared for collegiate examinations. Address A. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A FRENCH LAWYER AND HIS DAUGHTER (18 years of age and educated in one of the best schools of Paris) desire to give lessons in the French language and literature. References. Apply at No. 107 West 12th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A PARISIAN LADY, HIGHLY EDUCATED, wishes a few more pupils for French or music, or would take charge of the French department in a school. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDARD. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST ST., continues to extract teeth positively without pain, *at 50 cents each*, under Nitrous Gas. Teeth filled and inserted in the best manner, and on most favorable terms. References satisfactory.

MEETINGS.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING of the NEW-YORK LIQUOR-DEALERS' SOCIETY, at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. Your attendance is particularly requested, as business of vital importance to every member of the Society will be presented. No member will be admitted without his card of initiation. By order,
JOHN H. TIETJEN, Vice-President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Recording Secretary.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS AND SLEIGH-BELLS—THE balance of fifty sleighs will be sold out to close them out. Pleasure sleighs, all kinds; grocery and business sleds; 1,000 strap bells; second-hand bob-sled.
C. WITTY, No. 688 Broadway.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Hester.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MINUTE-BOOK OF ALLEN-ST. SUNDAY School. Finder please address T. HALL, No. 95 Forsyth-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
in her original personation of
TOPSEY. TOPSEY. TOPSEY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7 3-4
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 5 Acts, 13 Tableaux, and with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, CURIOSITIES FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE,
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE under contribution.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
In active preparation a
MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock,
BENEFIT OF MANAGER J. W. LINGARD.

ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS IN THE CITY have volunteered for the BENEFIT MATINEE for the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund at the NEW-YORK THEATRE TO-DAY.
Doors open at 12¾ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
Positively last five nights of
CENDRILLON,
Which must be withdrawn on account of prior engagements.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
WARDROBE,
AND A CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
LAST CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock.
In preparation a Superb Drama, called a
BIRD OF PARADISE.
A grand Parisian success.

STEINWAY HALL.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce to the public of New-York that he will give the last Concert of his season of 1866-7 on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock,
on which occasion the following artists will appear:
Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON, Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS and full Orchestra.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
SCENES thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and
LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD,
Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Open every evening at 7; commence at 7½. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock; doors open 2½.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

"MR. AND MRS. WHITE" AT THE NEW-YORK THEATRE THIS AFTERNOON.

LECTURES.

LECTURE
BY
MR DE CORDOVO.
SUBJECT:
"THE GENTLEMAN FROM ENGLAND."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in West 21st-st., east of 6th-av. (Rev. Dr. A. R. THOMPSON'S.)
Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the door, or at Charles Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
GEORGE CHRISTY EVERY NIGHT.
BILLY SHEPPARD and JOHN COLLINS,
the great California and Australian favorites.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

LECTURE.
Savage Life in Western America, by an Eye Witness, by Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., of Columbia College School of Mines, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, in the hall, corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

THREE-FOLD CULTURE.—DR. HEBBARD commences a course of ten Illustrated Lectures on Physical and Intellectual Improvement, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY, Jan. 28, 1867, after which he will deliver several Private Lectures to ladies and gentlemen, separately. These Lectures will be illustrated with Manikins, Skeletons, Models, Dried Subjects, Diagrams, &c., to the fullest possible extent. No lecturer has ever been accompanied by a greater variety, more complete, or costly and beautiful apparatus. This course of instruction is of the most intense interest and vital importance to both old and young, and parents will find it greatly to their advantage to accompany their children to the full course. It is the cheapest, most expeditious, effectual, and at the same time pleasing, method of educating the mind—a method warmly approved by the most intelligent of both Europe and America, as the thought becomes indelibly impressed by a representation of the reality. Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾. Admission 50 cents. Tickets to the course of Ten Lectures, $4.

COURSE OF FOUR POPULAR LECTURES—In the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Dr. Burchard's.) Second in the course TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, '67, by Rev. E. C. EWER, D. D. Subject: *Yosemite Valley*. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 30 cents. Date on tickets correct.

A. A. FAVARGER'S EXPLANATION OF how to speak French is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place, New-York, and on the same day at 3 o'clock, at Packer Institute, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO THE PUBLIC.
A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
ON THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, JAN. 22,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in the role of
HAMLET,
in Shakespeare's play of HAMLET, the first of this grand revivals, with Mme. METHUA SCHELLER, Miss IDA VERNON, Messrs. BARTON HILL, J. B. GOTTHOLD and a powerful cast.
The performance will commence at
7 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
Doors will be opened at 6½ o'clock.
In reply to many letters of inquiry Mr. Stuart desires to state that at the conclusion of the performance of Hamlet, about 11 o'clock, a grand Danish march, composed expressly for the occasion, by Mr. Robert Stoepel, will be played by the orchestra, after which the presentation of "The Booth Testimonial" will take place.
WEDNESDAY, 23d—RICHARD III.
THURSDAY, 24th—HAMLET.
MONDAY, 28th—Will be presented Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of
MR. BOOTH'S GRAND REVIVALS.
MONDAY, 28th—Will be presented Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of
MR. BOOTH'S GRAND REVIVALS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.
Continued success of the
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 22,
Flotow's Grand Opera
(for the second time in this City in English)
MARTHA. MARTHA.
MARTHA. MARTHA.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS. Mr. W. CASTLE.
Mrs. SEGUIN, late Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Miss ZELDA HARRISON. Mr. E. SEGUIN.
The delightful interpretation of this charming opera by the RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, upon its first presentation, obtained a degree of commendation rarely equaled in GRAND OPERA.
It should be borne in mind that the rates of admission and secured seats are those of an ordinary dramatic performance, notwithstanding the enormous extra expense incidental to giving grand opera in any language.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday)—Only time of THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. THURSDAY—Only time of THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX.
MACBETH.
Macbeth..........W. H. WHALLEY
Lady Macbeth..........Miss FANNY HERRING
The piece cast with the full company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—14TH-ST.—COMEDIE.
TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 29,
LE VOYAGE DE MONS. PERRICHON.
Comedy in four acts, by Labiche.
NEXT SATURDAY—PARIS LA NUIT. Play in five acts.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 676 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
THE NEW HORSE COMEDY,
THE GREAT EVENT OF 1867,
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Received at each representation with
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
HORSE COMEDIANS!
REAL RACES!
A NOVEL AND EXCITING PRODUCTION.
Previous to the "comedy" a brilliant display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC FEATS.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP" AT the NEW-YORK THEATRE THIS AFTERNOON.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CINDER-LEON AND MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUPE, under the sole direction of Mlle. KELLIFANTE. THE ONLY LEON, Premier danseuse assoluta; Mlle. NELSE SEYMOURDALI, Mlle. ALLENALINA, Mlle. PRICINI, and imported gentle Coryphees. Seats secured six days in advance.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN
THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL MIMIC,
WILL BE ABLE TO APPEAR IN HIS UNITY OF NATIONS
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT, CLINTON HALL, (OPERA HOUSE,) ASTOR-PLACE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.
The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

ESSAY ON CATARRH,
By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square. Forwarded on receipt of red stamp.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other one or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

ALWAYS SURE.—A PATIENT WRITES: "I spent $40 for drugs. All failed. Electricity relieved me in ten minutes, without pain or exposure." A private letter (worth fifty books) given away; write for it and save health and money. Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., New-York. Exclusive board and attendance. No deception or quackery.

IF YOU HAVE A SLIGHT COUGH, DON'T neglect it, but go at once to P. B. KNAPP & CO. and get a bottle of their
VEGETABLE COUGH BALSAM.
Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st., near King, and by druggists generally.
It will cure you.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

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NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Dull Session—The Railroad War—Imprisonment for Debt—New-York Common Schools—The New-York Delegation—Wharves and Piers in New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21, 1867.

This has been an eminently dull day in Albany, the Senate having adjourned over on Friday, and a large number of the Assemblymen having, under leave of absence and otherwise, left for home. But that the extraordinary fall of snow, which still continues, has obstructed the railroads, the number in attendance would be still less. As it is, it is doubtful whether a quorum is in attendance; but the Assembly has continued in session, and spent the forenoon in Committee of the Whole, discussing sundry bills for the most part of merely local interest.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The dispute between the two great railroad corporations has ceased to be a subject of engrossing interest here, the companies having come to some sort of understanding, and the running of passenger and freight trains across the bridge having been resumed. What the terms of the new arrangement are has not yet transpired; but there cannot be a doubt that the prompt settlement of the difficulty is largely due to the energetic action of the Legislature, which has given the railroad kings to understand that they are not without a master.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

In the Assembly, this morning, a bill entitled "An Act for the Further Protection of Female Employes in the City of New-York," was debated at much length. It provides a stringent remedy for the practice stated to exist very generally in that City, of defrauding working women, even going to the extent of imprisoning for a limited term the debtors of this class who are unable to respond after judgment and execution. It was at first amended so as to make it operative all over the State, and then sent back to the Judiciary Committee for further amendment.

SECTION 1. No property shall be exempt from levy or sale, under an execution, issued upon a judgment obtained in a District Court in the City of New-York, for work, labor or services done or performed by any female, when such amount does not exceed the sum of $25 exclusive of costs.

SEC. 2. Whenever any execution, issued upon a judgment as aforesaid, shall be returned unsatisfied, the Clerk of the Court wherein such judgment was obtained shall issue a further execution to any Marshal of the City of New-York, commanding him to collect the amount due upon such judgment, or in default of payment thereof to arrest the defendant in such execution, and him safely convey to the jail or debtor's prison of, the County of New-York, and commanding the jailor of said jail to keep the said defendant, without benefit of jail limits, one day for every dollar mentioned in said judgment, or until the said defendant shall pay the said judgment, or be discharged according to law.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

So much opposition was manifested to the feature of the bill reviving imprisonment for debt that it is very doubtful whether it can be carried.

THE NEW SCHOOL BILL.

Much interest appears to be felt in regard to Mr. BENJAMIN's bill reorganizing the Common School Act for the City of New-York. The first section creates a commission, to be called the "Metropolitan Board of Public Instruction." The second and following sections provide that the Board shall consist of seven members, residents of the City and County of New-York, one of whom shall hold office for two years, two for four years, two for six years, and two for eight years. They are to meet after appointment and to draw lots for their respective terms. They are to be subject to removal by the Governor, upon specific written charges, and after an opportunity to defend themselves in the same manner as Sheriffs. They are to be vested with all the power and authority now possessed by the Commissioners of Common Schools, Trustees and Inspectors of Common Schools, the present Board of Education, the various local boards of School Trustees and Inspectors of Common Schools, and with all power and authority now conferred by law upon any and all other school officers in said City and County.

All existing power and authority over the common schools of said City and County, except those of the State Superintendent, are revoked.

The bill is of great length, and goes into much detail, but its substance is included in the above compendium.

There is a general disposition to pass this act, but there appear to be grave doubts as to its constitutionality.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

Mr. OWEN MURPHY, the New-York Democratic member, who had the good fortune to be appointed on the Committee on Cities, and who has since been the object of envy to several of his colleagues, took occasion to define his position this morning upon a question of privilege. He asked to have his name recorded adversely on the vote to ratify the Constitutional Amendments, he having been absent when the vote was taken, and he alluded to "slanders" which had been circulated against him to the effect that he was unsound in his Democratic faith, and was endeavoring to affiliate with the majority. These charges he emphatically denied.

NEW-YORK LOCAL MATTERS.

There is a general calm in regard to City matters. The higher powers have evidently not yet made up their minds exactly as to what they want, and the legislators are waiting orders.

The Railroad Controversy—Mr. Vanderbilt and Directors of the Hudson Road before the Albany Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Railroad controversy continues to be the chief topic of interest here. W. H. VANDERBILT, OLIVER CHARLICK and other Directors of the Hudson River Road, were examined before the Assembly Railroad Committee this evening, and their statements have produced considerable change in public feeling. A large crowd was in attendance, and the examination will be resumed to-morrow.

Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor—Canal Enlargements—Estimated Cost.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21.

State Engineer GOODSELL sent to the Assembly this morning his annual report.

He advocates the enlargement of one tier of locks and the use of steam on the canals when this needed improvement has been accomplished. He estimates the cost as follows:

For enlargement of locks on Erie and Oswego canals	$6,888,950 75
For enlargement of aqueducts and culverts	268,343 00
For enlargement of bridges	121,211 00
For removing wall benches	1,794,110 00
For additional feeders	393,184 00
For deepening canal one foot	1,939,970 00
For land damages and removals of buildings	409,800 00
For engineering and contingencies	1,067,651 00
Total	$12,883,169 75

The report abounds with interesting statistics and facts in relation to the canals of the State. The following statement shows the number of boats locked at

Albany, 1 double	6,099
Albany, 2 single	12,308
Albany, 3 West Troy, double	27,331
Upper side cut, West Troy, single	17,170
Lower side cut, at Port Schuyler	5,971

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Senate met at 7:30 P. M.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. PIERSON—To provide for the consolidation of manufacturing, mining and chemical companies. Also to enable husband and wife to be witnesses for and against each other in certain cases. Also to amend section 399 code of procedure, the witness section.

By Mr. PIERSON—To incorporate the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society in Brooklyn.

Also, to amend the charter of the New-York Commercial Association.

By Mr. PIERSON—For the relief of ROBERTS & Co., warehousemen, to make advances paid by them a lien upon the property of Mr. PLATT, for the benefit of holders of mortgage bonds of the Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad.

By Mr. DE LA BAU—Incorporating a company to build a railroad from Hunter's Point to Flushing.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor on the Canals.

Mr. O. MURPHY said he was unavoidably absent when the vote was taken on the Constitutional Amendment, and asked unanimous consent to have his name recorded in the negative. His request was entered on the journal.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. G. W. BUCK—To create a Bureau in the Law Department of the City of New-York for the collection by application to the Courts of Arrears of fees and taxes.

By Mr. BURROWS—To incorporate the National Savings Bank of Buffalo.

By Mr. OAKEY—To prevent obstructions upon piers and wharves in the port of New-York, and to regulate the use of slips and waters adjacent thereto; also to set apart bulkhead slip and pier No. 21 East River, in the City of New-York, for the use of foreign fruit dealers.

By Mr. STARR—To provide for a Supreme Court reporter for the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To regulate the use of certain slips, piers and wharves in the East River, in the City of New-York.

By Mr. OAKEY—To open and establish Metropolitan-avenue in Brooklyn.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. O. MURPHY,

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New-York be requested to report to this House, at an early day, the amount paid to the several newspapers and printing companies of the City of New-York, for the years 1865-6.

Giving rise to debate, the resolution was laid over under the rule.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the charter and change the name of the Albany City Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the New-York Mutual Benefit Pianoforte Society.

To amend the act relating to Savings Banks.

Making appropriations to pay the expenses of the maintenance of the navigation of the canals.

To amend the General Railroad Law.

Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt.

Adjourned.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Storm in Canada—Parliament Prorogued—Abundance of Game.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 21.

The heaviest snow-storm of the season commenced Sunday evening and still continues. Eighteen inches on a level have fallen and drifted.

KINGSTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

A snow-storm is raging, the snow having fallen a foot on a level and drifting. Weather moderate.

MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 21.

A heavy snow-storm commenced last night and still continues. It is doubtful if the trains can get through. Not very cold; wind south. About six inches of snow on a level. Drifting.

HAMILTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

We are having the heaviest snow-storm we have had for years. Snow about a foot on a level. Drifts three or four feet deep.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 21.

Blew hard all night. Commenced snowing this morning. Looks like a heavy storm.

BRANTFORD, Monday, Jan. 21.

Snow a foot on a level—still falling.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Monday, Jan. 21.

Snow about two feet deep.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Jan. 21.

Notwithstanding the heavy snow-storm, the Great Western Railway is clear and the cars running on time. The new Blue Line *via* Great Western Canada, is working admirably, saving considerable time between New-York, Boston and Chicago. It is understood that the difficulty between the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads, has been adjusted, and that the two Companies are on good terms; this gives great facilities for passenger and freight traffic *via* the Blue Line.

OTTAWA, C. E., Monday, Jan. 21.

The *Gazette* publishes a proclamation further proroguing Parliament until the 27th day of February. It is not then to meet for business.

Hon. Sir NARCISSE BELLEAU is here. The Hons. Messrs. CAMPBELL and MCGEE, and other Ministers are expected. There will be a meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week have been declared at twenty-six per cent.

The deer are more plentiful this season than for for several years past, and sporting is lively.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 21.

The cause of sending the force of Government police to Sherbroke recently was information received from Washington of an intended raid on the banks by Fenians.

The controversy about the disposition of the relief fund continues. An expression of opinion from subscribers is desirable whether the funds shall be handed to the sufferers or be used to rebuild the houses.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 21.

There will be about four hundred Canadian exhibitors represented at the Paris Exposition.

The Snyder English rifles for the troops at Ottawa have arrived, and will be tested this week.

Trains on all the roads are more or less detained.

It is still snowing hard.

Tragedy in Maine—Two Old Ladies Murdered—Attempt at Rape Supposed to have been the Cause.

LEWISTON, Me., Monday, Jan. 21.

An awful tragedy has been enacted in Auburn, this State, during the past week. Two old ladies named KINSLEY and CASWELL, respectively 60 and 70 years of age, were found murdered in their own house, about two miles from town, at a place called Young's Corner. It is supposed that the deed was committed either on Wednesday or Thursday night during the storm.

The two ladies lived alone in the house, and were employed in binding shoes for the firm of KEITH, BERRY & Co., of Auburn.

Owing to the storm no one had entered the house for three or four days. On Saturday night Mr. KEITH went to the house, and found the body of Mrs. CASWELL lying in a pool of blood across the threshold, between the sitting-room and the kitchen, and the younger one, Mrs. KINSLEY, lying in bed. Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held, and the bodies examined.

It is evident the murderer's motive was rape, as there were marks of a violent struggle on the body of Mrs. KINSLEY. A sum of money in Government bonds was found in the room untouched.

A man by the name of JOHNSON has been arrested on suspicion, and is now in Auburn jail.

PACIFIC COAST.

Indians Killed by Rangers—Emigrants from Arizona—A Petition for Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Southern coast steamer has arrived. Appearances indicate an unusually prosperous year for the southern portion of California.

Advices from Arizona are to the 7th. A party of Rangers attacked a camp of Indians near Fork Rock Springs, killing twenty-two. The Rangers lost one man and had four wounded.

The Arizona *Gazette* says that many emigrants are coming in from Montana, and that it is to be regretted that they find that Territory so begirdled by savages that prospecting is impossible.

From New-Mexico come reports of Indian outrages, and a petition for protection, containing fifty-two feet of signatures, has been sent to Washington.

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

The following decisions have just been rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States:

Marshall Brown and Jessie B. Howe, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* John Wiley and Emily F. Wiley, in error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction, the cause having been certified from the Supreme Court of the District to the Orphans' Court. This settles the matter in favor of Miss Wiley, giving her a large estate.

James G. Borrows, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Granville S. Kindred, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois.—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court in this cause, reversing the judgment of the Court below, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion.

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Patrick W. Book et al., in error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, dismissing the writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

Jose Mari Alaso, claimant and appellant, *vs.* the United States.—Chief-Justice CHASE announced the order of the Court, dismissing the appeal in this case for want of jurisdiction.

No. 107. Sparrow et al. *vs.* Strong et al.—Ejectment argument concluded.

No. 110. Harlan et al. *vs.* steamship *Nassau*.—Maritime lien prize. Next cause.

The Court announced an adjournment term, commencing on the first Monday in April. The present term will close on the first Monday of March.

THE WEATHER.

The Supplementary Snow-Storm—Additional Obstacles to Locomotion—High Tides and Inundation of Cellars—The Ferry Troubles, &c.—Ice in the Rivers—The Storm at Staten Island.

The storm which set in on Sunday night proved to be more serious than was at first anticipated. By 11 o'clock the wind had risen to a hurricane, and the snow, which was falling thickly, was whirled through the air with blinding effect on the eyes of those who were unfortunate enough to be about. By midnight quite six inches of snow had fallen. Toward daybreak rain fell, and the temperature rose to considerably above freezing point. When New-York awoke, the streets, which had lately been as slippery as glass, were covered with slush and half-melted snow, affording a rather firmer, but very damp foothold. The rain and increased temperature had, however, the effect of preventing the snow from drifting on the railroad tracks, and that was so much gained. But, at the same time, the slush rendered the tracks worse for the cars and horses, and the result was that after midnight on Sunday several of the lines ceased running, and did not resume their trips until 5 or 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

Indeed, all early communication with Harlem was cut off by both the Second and Third avenue lines, and the "dummies" on the latter road stuck fast in a snow-drift. In many places the snow was piled up five feet high on both sides of the tracks. The few cars that were running were crowded almost to suffocation, while hundreds of would-be passengers stood on the sidewalks waiting for a chance to ride. The tracks were in several places completely hidden by the snow, and the cars proceeded without paying any particular attention as to whether they were on the rails or not.

During the whole of yesterday city car-traffic was greatly impeded, and the Seventh and Tenth avenue lines ceased running altogether. Between 3 and 5 P. M., when New-York goes home to dinner, hundreds of persons proceeded up the tracks for some distance, to catch the down cars, and thus secure a seat in them before they commenced their up trips. Along the Bowery and Chatham-street stood hundreds of persons waiting for the cars, which passed along at very irregular intervals. Portions of Broadway and the side streets were almost impassable, and many a vehicle broke down under the strain and jolting to which it was subjected.

THE INUNDATION.

In the North and East Rivers the tide was about one foot higher than it has been for several years. Nearly all the cellars of the buildings on Greenwich, Stone, South, West, Water streets, and the lower part of Whitehall-street, were flooded until the tide commenced to ebb about 1 o'clock. All the saloons located near the water side were closed, in consequence of the streets in front being almost impassable. The cellars beneath Washington and Fulton markets were almost filled with water, and the stocks of produce therein were greatly damaged. The floor of a large book and stationery store in West-street, near Fulton, was submerged to the depth of twelve inches. In the cellars in West, South and Water streets, large quantities of beef, pork and hardware were stored, and have been rendered, as is feared, almost worthless. In Jersey City and Hoboken much damage was also done by the high tide.

THE NORTH RIVER.

From 12 o'clock on Sunday night to 7 o'clock on Monday morning no boats were run on the Jersey City Ferries. This was owing in some measure to the immense quantity of ice which had accumulated in the river, and also to the violent wind which swept down the river with force sufficient to render the boats almost unmanagable. The wind had the effect of drifting some of the ice out of the river with the receding tide, but it soon returned again, and during the afternoon the ferry-boats made their trips with great difficulty. The ferry-houses were crowded, and as there were not seats for more than about one-third of those assembled there, a few practical jokes were put in operation by the waggishly disposed among the seatless ones, in order to obtain the seats of their neighbors. Ever and anon a cry was raised that the boat was coming in, and when those who had seats vacated them to proceed on board, they found that the boat was not even in sight, and that in the meantime their seats had been appropriated. This trick was played off several times, but it at last became stale, and ceased to be effective.

THE EAST RIVER FERRIES.

During the afternoon the river became almost blocked up with ice and great difficulty was experienced in crossing. The ferry boat *Union*, which left the Fulton Ferry-slip in Brooklyn at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after getting into the middle of the river struck an immense cake of ice and was carried down beyond the Catharine Ferry-slip. After considerable trouble the boat was run into the Catharine Ferry-slip, on the Brooklyn side, and the passengers then took the Catharine Ferry boat and got over without further difficulty, except that on this side, the boat not being able to get into the slip for the ice, the passengers had to scramble over the spiles. The trip took just one hour and a half. The Wall-street Ferry boats had great difficulty in crossing.

THE RAILROADS.

The through trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey were considerably delayed. The Cincinnati express, due at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, had not arrived here at 1.30 o'clock; and no trains had come from points beyond Somerville.

The Morris and Essex Railroad cars ran regularly to Newark, but not beyond.

The Erie Railway cars were considerably delayed by the snow-drifts, which he principally between Jersey City and Port Jervis. The through train due at 12 o'clock did not arrive until evening.

On the New-Jersey Railroad trains are running about one hour and a quarter behind time. The train which left Philadelphia at 8 o'clock yesterday morning arrived at Jersey City at 1:15 o'clock.

One of the trains from New-Brunswick yesterday morning was crowded with a portion of the passengers who had been detained there since the snow-storm commenced. No trains went south until after 10 A. M.

On the Harlem road all the morning trains were from three to five hours behind. The mail train which ran off the track near White Plains tore down the telegraph poles. Above that point the snow has prostrated the wires. Two cattle trains due here at midnight on Sunday were blockaded on the road, and at noon yesterday one reached Copake, the other Golden's Bridge.

Last night the trains came through without difficulty.

THE SIDEWALKS.

Walking was rather better yesterday than on previous days, so far as a firm foothold was concerned. As the Police do not appear to think it their duty to enforce the law relating to the shoveling of snow from the sidewalks, humanity would dictate to householders the sprinkling of a little sand or ashes on the sidewalks, and especially on the vault covers and gratings. Many a fall might thereby be prevented, and pedestrianism would be rendered safe.

The street-cleaning contractor had quite a large force of men engaged yesterday in opening the gutters and culverts and clearing the crosswalks. When the thaw fairly sets in the good effect of this precautionary measure will be fully appreciated.

SLEIGHING.

Out of town the sleighing was very good, but in the City the snow was too much cut up to permit of a smooth transit over its surface. Sleighs, however, were plentiful, from the handsome turnout with dashing horses and liveried coachmen to the rickety vehicle that had evidently seen better days. A large number of omnibus sleighs were also running and did a good business. The prices charged for sleighs are something fabulous, ranging from $25 to $45 for a half day.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

The gale caused considerable damage in Brooklyn. Nearly all the canvas awnings which were left up by storekeepers were found yesterday morning torn in shreds. A large three-story frame dwelling, nearly completed, at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Reid-street, was blown down, and the timbers so completely smashed up that they will be unfit for use again.

The canal-boat *Elisabeth*, lying at the Atlantic Dock, had her side crushed by the heavy surging against the dock, and sank in a few minutes. The parties on board succeeded in getting off, but little or nothing was saved.

A large awning in front of a store at No. 23 York-street was blown down and the show-window smashed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The storm of Sunday night burst with great fury on Staten Island, and caused the snow to drift worse than during the previous storm. The Staten Island Railroad was compelled to suspend operations, as it did during two days of last week. The Kills were almost blocked up with ice, and the ferry-boats running to the North Shore were very irregular. On the South Side the ice was so rotten that navigation was not much impeded. The flats near New-Brighton were completely covered by the tide, and the Shore road was two feet under water at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Off Stapleton Landing the body of an unknown man was found at an early hour yesterday.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Public Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Speeches by Rev. Dr. Cheever, Edward Gilbert, Rev. Mr. Garnett and Mr. Rowland.

A public meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening in favor of impartial suffrage. It was announced by advertisement that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Gen. B. F. BUTLER would be among the speakers, but neither of them were able to attend, and owing to the unfavorable weather and bad traveling the audience was small, not more than one-third of the seats in the hall being occupied. Upon the platform were Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, Rev. Mr. GARNETT, of Washington, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. HOWLAND, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and some half dozen other gentlemen, white and colored.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER was called to the chair and addressed the audience at considerable length, reviewing the constitutional questions involved in the subjects now agitating the public mind, &c., &c.

He was followed by Mr. GILBERT, who advocated the inalienable right of all men to the ballot, without distinction of race or color.

Rev. Mr. GARNETT, a colored preacher from Washington, was then introduced, and made the best speech of the evening. He said there were two sides to the great question of human liberty and progress now before the country. He was disposed to look on the bright side. We had already made great progress, and would continue to make progress until the triumph of liberty and impartial justice was secured. He did not believe the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress would be adopted. The people were better than Congress, and neither the rebels nor the loyal men of the North wanted the Amendment proposed. We were here this evening to rejoice in the last finishing stroke of Congressional legislation which makes the Capital of this great nation free. [Applause.] This just act of legislation never would have been impeded by a veto had the great and good LINCOLN occupied the Presidential chair; but, thank God, it had passed, ANDREW JONHSON's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. The Congress or the people that will not take shelter in the ark of human freedom must perish. [Applause.] What effect, it may be asked, will the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill have on the country? Its moral influence would be incalculable and its political influence in his opinion would be favorable to both North and South. It used to be asked of the Republican party, why they did not apply their principles at the seat of Government, where they had exclusive jurisdiction. This taunt could no longer be thrown in their faces. And it now remained for the Free States to follow the example of Congress. It showed insufferable meanness in those States which invited the colored men to enter the army and fight the rebellion to now refuse them the right of suffrage. In Connecticut, for instance, during the rebellion, public meetings were held to induce the colored man to step into the ranks and save the white man from the bullet, and now they deny him the civil rights that belong to every American citizen. New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States will soon have a chance to prove themselves true or false to the implied pledges they made to the colored man when they asked him to help them fight the enemies of the country. The rebels claim, as do many of the professed friends of the colored man North, that if the black man had the ballot he would be entirely under their control, and would vote as they dictate. In saying this, they prove too much, for it is virtually saying that if the blacks voted *en masse* with them the country will be ruined. He (the Speaker) believed it would too; [applause;] but he had no fear that the blacks would ever vote *en masse* for the rebels. The rebels accuse us of ignorance. We are just what they have made us, but how can the same objection be brought against the black men of the free States? In the older free States of the North there are not eight black men in one hundred over 25 years of age who cannot read and write. I ask whether as much can be said of the dominant party of this City. [Applause.] I will challenge a comparison on the score of intelligence with the average of white men. Let one thousand white persons be gathered promiscuously and the same number of blacks gathered in the same way, and let reading and writing and common sense be the test before competent judges, and we will joyfully accept the trial. [Applause.] The speaker here illustrated the ignorance shown by the white voters of the State when the question was put to them at an election whether they would admit negro suffrage. He said the ballots were labeled "Negro Suffrage—Yes, and "Negro Suffrage—No," and it could be proved that thousands of white men in this State voted on the question under the impression that "negro suffrage" meant negro suffering. [Great laughter.] Now, said the speaker, is the day and now is the hour for the great State of New-York to proclaim to the world that manhood and not color should be the test of political rights. [Applause.] The people would soon have an opportunity to pass upon this question, and we should see what would be the result. Since the passage of the negro suffrage bill in the District of Columbia, he said, the office-holders of Washington were getting very polite. Where it used to be "Tom, you nigger," or "Jack, you rascal," it was now "Mr. Smith" or "Mr. Williams." As the day for the municipal election in that city drew nigh there was a marked improvement in the politeness of office-holders, and if any of his hearers wished to see Southern politeness and good breeding in all its glory, he would advise them to make a trip to Washington just before the election comes off. [Laughter.]

Just before JOHN BROWN [applause] went to Harper's Ferry, said the speaker, he called upon me in this City and said: "Mr. GARNETT, I would advise all you colored people to buy all the cotton goods and sugar that you will want for the next five years." "Why so," said I. "Because," said he, "I am about to raise the price of things in this country." [Laughter.] Old JOHN BROWN had kept his promise; he had done more; he had not only raised the price of groceries, but he had raised the value of liberty on this continent. [Great applause.] His body lay buried by the mountain side on the Adirondacks, but his soul was still "marching on" to immortality and animating the lovers of human liberty throughout the world. [Great applause.]

Mr. HOWLAND, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, was then introduced, and took strong ground in favor of the immediate impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, who, he said, was now encamped in the White House, occupying the place from which JEFF. DAVIS had been dethroned, and trying to rally the rebel hosts to a renewed struggle for the principles that had been overthrown by the loyal men of the land.

At the close of Mr. HOWLAND's remarks the meeting adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the New-York City Sunday-School and Missionary Society.

The first annual meeting of the New-York Sunday-School and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church (under the new *régime*) was held last evening in the Washington-square Church, the President, W. W. CORNELL, in the chair. After the usual devotional exercises, and an anthem by the choir, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and declared approved. Interesting reports were then read by the missionaries of the Society, Revs. GEO. HOLLIS and D. L. MARKS, by which it was shown that during the year there were 15,728 families visited; about 4,000 conversations held with persons visited; 110 class-meetings held; 332 sermons preached; 22,390 pages of tracts distributed; scholars gained, 1,291; officers and teachers gained, 82; five additional societies, with 190 members, formed; prayer-meetings held, 271; Sabbath-school sessions held, 667; persons baptized, 87; funerals attended, 38. Honorable mention was made of the valuable assistance rendered by Rev. C. S. BRIGGS, in the prosecution of the work. The Corresponding Secretary's report, covering very much the same ground as missionaries' reports, was read; after which the Treasurer offered his report, showing receipts for the year, $28,803 72, (being $26,452 28 more than receipts of previous year;) expenditures, $28,706 09, leaving balance in hand, $97 63. After the singing of another hymn by the congregation Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, pastor of St. Paul's Church, was then introduced. The Reverend gentleman addressed the audience at some length upon the important workings of the City Sunday-school Missionary Society. Very many plans are offered, he said, for the lifting up and amelioration of the condition of the people of this great metropolis. The politician, the philanthropist, the public teachers and the temperance advocate, each offer us his plan for the accomplishment of this great purpose, but after all, these fall far short of effecting the desired result. What is wanted is just what this Society is doing. We want a very warm Gospel, earnestly, strongly preached. More than this, we want to go out, and by personal missionary efforts, reach the masses who to-day are outside the sound of the voice of our ministry. The many thousands of neglected, lost children, who are growing up uncared for in our City, are in the hands of such organizations as this, and the Speaker hoped that the great work of evangelizing these practically heathen ones would be pushed forward until through the conversion of the children this great City should be redeemed to the service of God. The following named gentlemen were then elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President—W. W. CORNELL. Vice-President—C. H. APPLEGATE. Treasurer—W. K. PEYTON. Corresponding Secretary—B. D. L. SUTHERLAND. Recording Secretary—JAMES WRIGHT. After which the audience were dismissed with the benediction.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

The mail train of the Harlem Railroad while sweeping round a curve near White Plains, about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, was thrown from the track and fell down an embankment about fifteen feet in depth. The train contained only twenty-five passengers. The cars turned completely over, and struck on the top of a stone fence, crushing in the sides. The engine did not leave the track. The mail and baggage cars were set on fire by the overturning of the stoves. An infant was badly burned, and two or three ladies and one gentleman were severely cut and bruised. The mail agent, Mr. PIERCE, was also considerably injured.

On investigation it appeared that the accident was caused by a rail having spread. The condition of the rail, which was much worn, must have been known previously.

The Midnight Mission Society.

The Midnight Mission Society met at Trinity Chapel last evening, for the purpose of advancing their arrangements for the holding of meetings. Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, presided.

Mr. S. H. HILLIARD, of St. Barnabas Chapel, stated in brief the object of the Society, and alluded to its first efforts as an encouraging and hopeful success. It was highly important that a large corps of workers should be in the field. He then read the rules proposed for the government of the Society. It was to be connected with the St. Barnabas Chapel, to the managers of which the Society would present monthly reports. The rules also provide for a reading-room to be neatly and attractively fitted up after a manner similar to those for the same purpose in England. The gentlemen engaged in the work are to carry cards of invitation inclosed in an envelope, both the card and envelope to be nicely finished. In this way the interests of religion would be better subserved. The midnight meeting could be called a tea-party, if they chose. A gentleman might be stationed near the entrance of the room so as to conduct within those who desire to accept of the hospitality. Clergymen, laymen and ladies are to be present to converse with the people and reach their spiritual wants in a quiet way. As in London, addresses are to be made by prominent men, and devotional exercises, connected with the meeting. It was deemed essential to have a home in readiness for those who desired to go to it. The result of such a step would be the springing up of similar homes all over the City. At present the plan is to take the women to the St. Barnabas House, and thence to the House of Mercy. There are already four Houses of Mercy in the City, including the one in Houston-street.

The rules further provide for officers, consisting of a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer; also, an Executive Committee of six, and a Committee on Missions.

Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, in addressing the meeting, alluded to the terrible state of society that existed in London years ago, when the officers did not dare administer food to the prisoners at Newgate, without first arming themselves. During this exciting period, Mrs. FRY, unprotected, undertook the task of visiting some of the worst criminals in the jail. After she had read to them a passage of Scripture, they confessed their wickedness, and were prevailed upon to kneel in prayer. He thought we should have an army of Mrs. FRY's in this City. He would state that a lady who had been engaged in the work of reclaiming fallen women in London, but who was now in this country for her health, had said Christian women could do more good than men.

Rev. Dr. TUTTLE spoke of the delicacy attached to the subject, and thought the matter should be dealt with in a manner so as not to invade the laws of propriety. In his own congregation he had noticed a quivering sensibility when he called attention to the subject, and for this and other reasons he considered it would be better to select parties to make visits privately. He did not object to the names of the visitors appearing in a printed list, so that people might know who they were. Everything should be done, however, in a quiet way. He concluded by referring to the numbers of parishoners that arrive in this country from England who neglect to attend church and to interest themselves in religion, and advised his hearers not to heed newspaper articles, but devote themselves to work.

Bishop RANDALL, of Colorado, said that in the practical carrying out of the system, they must be discreet and wise. He believed great blessings would flow from the society, and its influence would be widely felt.

After some remarks from laymen present the meeting adjourned.

CORRECTION.

In our report of the sermon at Trinity Chapel on Sunday evening, the name of the preacher was given as Rev. Mr. HILLIARD; it should have been Rev. T. M. PETERS, D. D., Rector of St. Michael's Church.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR—SUPPOSED MURDER.—An oysterman named TIMOTHY MCELROY, residing near Bergen Point, while endeavoring to extricate his boat from the ice in the edge of Raritan Bay, late on Friday afternoon, discovered the body of an unknown man lying upon the ice in a nearly nude state, who had evidently come to his death by foul play. He at once started back for Bergen Point, for the purpose of giving information to the authorities and to procure assistance for the removal of the body. While on the way he met an acquaintance named KROUSE, to whom he related the circumstances, and the two returned to the place for the purpose of conveying the body to a place of safety. They conveyed the body over to the Point, but night coming on, they concluded to leave the remains in MCELROY's boat-house until morning, when they would notify the authorities. They then repaired to MCELROY's house and KROUSE concluded to remain for the night. Some time during the night MCELROY was disturbed by a noise apparently in the yard, and rising he procured a light and proceeded to the boat house, but finding the body as he had left it, returned to the house and went to bed again. In the morning the two men again visited the boat-house, when they were greatly surprised at finding that the body had been removed. The authorities, who were anxious to keep the facts concealed, to further the ends of justice, are of the opinion that a mysterious murder had been committed and that the body was stolen away by those who perpetrated the crime, and had become aware that the remains had been discovered. MCELROY and KROUSE state that the supposed murdered man was apparently about 40 years of age, and about five feet nine inches in height. His skin was bronzed, hair long and black. The body was nude with the exception of a flannel shirt. There was a deep gash, apparently made by some sharp instrument, over the right temple and eye, beneath which was clotted blood. The hair was stained and matted with frozen blood. At the base of the skull was a large wound, evidently made with a blunt instrument, and there was also a slight abrasion of the shoulder, and a contused wound on the left knee. The above is the report as given, and if true in all particulars is a most singular and mysterious affair.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—As the Philadelphia train from Jersey City at 6:10 o'clock on Sunday evening was leaving the Market-street Station, at Newark, GEORGE STALEY, the through baggage-master of the train, attempted to get on his car, when the crowd pressed upon him, and he was forced or fell upon the wheel, and his body was nearly severed by the wheels passing over the lower part of the abdomen, causing death in a few minutes. Deceased, who has been many years in the employ of the Company, resided in Gregory-street, Jersey City, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely death.

DIED FROM SCALDS.—WM. THOMAS, aged 3 years, step-son of HOLLAND DAVIS, residing at No. 71 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and who was scalded by the upsetting on him of a boiler of hot water, died on Sunday, after suffering three days of intense agony. Coroner WARREN yesterday viewed the body, and gave a permit for burial.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR is in moderate demand. The market is steady; sales 300 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 75; Western Spring, Bakers, is quoted at $12@$12 50; Fair to Choice Red Winter, Western, $12@$13 50; Fair to Good White Winter, Western, $14 25@$15. WHEAT quiet. No. 2 Chicago Spring is quoted at $2 20@$2 25; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $2 35; Red Winter, Canada, $2 60@$2 65; Choice White, Canada, $2 95. CORN nominal at 98c.@$1 for old No. 1, and 88c.@90c. new. OATS firm at 52c.@55c. BARLEY nominal at $1 20. MESS PORK—Heavy, quiet at $20 50@$21, and light at $19 50. Hams in moderate demand at 14½c. Lard quiet at 13c. WHISKY firm at $2 39.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 21.

COTTON quiet and easier; sales 3,850 bales; Low Middling, 32c.; Middling, 33c. Receipts 8,600 bales; exports 3,484 bales. SUGAR, in good demand; sales of fair at 11½c. MOLASSES in good demand; sales of common at 60c.@62c.; prime to choice, 69c.@72c. FLOUR—Sales of superfine at $12 and extra at $12 50@$16; CORN—Sales at $1 15@$1 20. OATS higher; sales at 85c.@87½c. HAY higher; sales at $32. MESS PORK—Sales at $30. BACON—More offering. LARD higher; sales at 13¾c.@14½c. WHISKY and TOBACCO unchanged. Gold 136¼. Sterling 47. New-York Exchange ½ discount. FREIGHTS unchanged.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT quiet but steady at $1 92. CORN steady and 1c. higher; sales of No. 1 at 80½c. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 at 41c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess Pork—sales at $19. Live Hogs 25c. higher, sales at $6 05@$6 65. Dressed Hogs dull, sales at $7@$7 30. RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,400 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Live Hogs, 6,000; Dressed Hogs, 5,000. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 8,600 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 1,700.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 21.

COTTON—Stock light and market firm at 34c.@34½c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR quiet; no sales; prices unchanged. WHEAT still scarce and dull. CORN quite moderate but equal to the demand; sales White at $1 02@$1 05, for good to prime; 98c.@$1 for mixed, 98c.@$1 02 for Yellow. OATS—Sales at 57c.@60c. COFFEE firm at last quotations. SUGAR inactive but steady at 10½c.@10½c. for fair to good Refined. WHISKY dull and irregular; country lots at $1 75@$2; City and Western HIGHWINES $2 25@$2 30 in bond.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 300 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 75@$14 for Red Winter, $15 for White, and $15 75 for double extra. RYE FLOUR is steady at $7. WHEAT dull; sales 700 bushels choice White Canada at $2 95. CORN quiet at $1 12 for No. 1. OATS—65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. SHORTS, $18@$21; SHIP STUFFS, $25@$27; MIDDLINGS, $30@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to Albany, 80c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 21.

TOBACCO active at $3 85@$15 25. FLOUR—Superfine $10. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $21 50; bulk Shoulders, 8½c.; Hams 11½c.; loose Bacon, Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Hams, 16c.; Lard, 12½c. CORN, in bulk, 60c.; ear, 60c. OATS, 65c. COTTON, 30c. HAY, $31. COFFEE, 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 21.

CATTLE dull; 1,500 Beeves sold at 16c.@17c. for extra, and 12c.@14c. for common. SHEEP—4,000 sold at 6c.@7½c. gross. HOGS are lower; 2,500 sold at $8 50@$9 25 net.

WILMINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

COTTON dull at 31½c. for Middlings. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 62c. RESIN flat at $3 25@$6. CRUDE TURPENTINE $4 05 for Virgin. TAR steady at $1 70.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 21.

COTTON—Buyers demand a reduction of one cent, which holders are unwilling to grant; transactions only 44 bales, prices ranging from 28c. to 33c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Jan. 21.

COTTON quiet but firm; little offering New-York Middlings 34c.@34½c.; Liverpool Middling 33c.; sales 457 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Jan. 21.

COTTON depressed at a decline of one-half cent; sales 200 bales; Middling 33c.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day 500 bales. Market closing quiet. Middlings 31½c.@32c.

GALVESTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

COTTON quiet; low Middling 23c., specie.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public are again reminded that if the railroads projected by this Company were now in operation, there would not to-day be any obstruction to travel, but *passengers would be carried from Central Park to the Battery in seventeen minutes.* The model now on exhibition at No. 130 Broadway shows this to be entirely practical. Please call and examine it.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

—*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ocean Queen for Aspinwall—Mrs. Helen Carter, Mrs. Le Babb and 3 children, E. Hockstadler, Levi Chase, S. H. Moore, Q. R. Newman, B. F. Hastings, H. A. Kent, Jr., E. S. Clapp, G. P. Phyfe, O. A. Gager, James M. Selover, R. G. Davisson, Miss Ida Cobham, Col. Sidney, J. J. Westbrook and wife, Lieut Chas. Bird, Mrs. Emma Chase, Benj. E. Hancock, N. Harris, Mrs. W. Coghill, nurse and 2 children, E. D. Fonda and wife, Wm. Kellog, Jr., and wife, Col. Inge and wife, Mrs. C. H. S. Williams, A. C. Bidwell, child, and infant, Miss Grace Darling, Capt. W. S. Van Reid, N. Meerholtz, G. P. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Miss Olmstead, John Perchbacker, J. M. Painter, Mrs. Smith and two daughters, J. C. Smith, M. E. Clow, Mrs. Gamble, C. G. Carelton, Q. M. S. Thackara, Miss Thackara, sister and servant, Edward Brickles, Mrs. M. L. Johnson, B. Harmony and wife, Theodore G. Sullivan, Joseph Lepeker, Charles Neilson, Miss Olive H. Brown, R. Sheil, wife and two children, Frank Lee, J. D. Glenn, Sarah J. Webb, N. J. Toll, Mad. Levelle, I. J. Bass and daughter, Miss Ronalds, J. H. Montgomery and wife, Rosina Winkelman, Mrs. Ann Joseph, Thomas Heath, J. Kunyon and wife, C. D. Curns, Miss Alice Chidester and two brothers, J. L. Cooper, wife and child, Margaret Doherty, two children and infant, W. S. Baker, J. A. Judd, Jacob O. Villier, wife and three children, Jas. Fritz, wife and three children; Mrs. Fritz, daughter and son; P. P. Sutton, wife and infant; Mrs. Shurtliff and child, N. Baker, Thos. A. Cord, Mrs. R. Luke, daughter, child and infant; Mrs. Lange and infant; H. Lowry, W. J. Williams, Mrs. Westcott, mother, daughter and two children; C. A. Luke, J. H. Adams, John Fagg, son and daughter; C. H. Killough, Mrs. Messner and daughter, Mrs. E. Harrington, Sarah A. Gilmore, Miss Mary Green, N. J. Potterton and daughter—and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 21.—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Capt. Martin Lyon, Jr., sailing master of the yacht *Henrietta*, Mr. Langham, lady and servant, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. O'Connor and 3 children, John Hollingwood, R. G. Waterhouse, Mrs. Martin and 4 children, Dr. Han, Dr. Lockwood, C. G. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, C. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Emma Williams, A. Langham, J. P. Clough, Mr. Oliver, J. McLean, C. R. Collins, P. G. Collins, G. H. Farmer, M. Britten, J. L. Ball, Louis Rimasso, Capt. McMullin, J. Kennedy, and 258 in the steerage.

In steamship Havana, from New-Orleans and Havana—Capt. Aderly and lady, Mr. Roberts, J. Vines, A. Geiger, O. Loeders, Mr. Garnett and party, C. L. Crane, A. C. Hazeltine, A. Loper, F. Humphreys, Mr. Bohl and wife.

JAN. 21.—*In steamship The Queen, from Liverpool*—D. M. Ives, Mrs. Brown, Miss N. Brown, Master John Brown, C. Martin, Charles Obbon, chief officer of the yacht *Vesta*, in charge of her crew, and 194 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 18	Sun sets	5 05	Moon rises	8 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 11	Gov. Island	10 00	Hell Gate	11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Harris, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Alabama, Deaken, Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney.

Bark Emily, (Br.,) Douglas, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Schooners Julia, (Dominic.,) von Uffels, Porte-au-Platte via Wilmington, Brett, Son & Co.; Prairie Flower, Pierce, Porto Cabello, P. B. Eldridge; Arctic, Alder, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; E. A. De Hart, Low, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Tigris, (Br.,) Lockhart, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Jan. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 296 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 10, off Head of Kinsale, passed steamship Denmark, from Liverpool for New-York. 16th, lat. 45 43, lon. 50 20, exchanged night signals with steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Jan. 20, 6 P. M., between Barnegat and the Highlands, encountered a heavy gale from E. to E S. E., and ran off shore 8 hours in consequence.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Jan. 3, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 199 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Jan. 15, passed bark Sirian Star, of St. John, N. B., bound W. 17th, passed brig Mary, bound N. 20th, off Nantucket, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E. 20th, 4:30 P. M., passed steamship Saxonia, 90 miles E. of Sandy Hook, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Havana, Whitman, New-Orleans Jan. 9, via Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Jan. 8, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 159 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Schr. Eagle, Hendrickson, Jacksonville, with mdse. to R. M. Demill & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 21—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship Juno, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21—Sld. schr. Nevada, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 21—Arr. schr. Rachel Vannaman, from New-York for St. Mark's, Fla. She encountered heavy gales, and could not get into the Delaware Breakwater in consequence of heavy ice, extending 10 miles to sea. Reports a large fleet of vessels anchored along the beach from Absecom to Barnegat, with their hulls and rigging covered with ice.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 16—Arr. schr. Nellie Potter, from Boston for New-York; S. H. Poal, from Portland for New-Haven.

Jan. 17—Arr. schr. T. J. Trafton, from Boston for Baltimore; Jesse Hart 2d, from Boston for Woods' Hole; Maracaibo, from Newport for Portland.

Jan. 18 and 19—No arrivals.

Jan. 20—Arr. steamer Wm. Tibbetts, from Savannah for Boston; Miami, from New-York for Boston.

Jan. 21—At noon there were no arrivals. The schr. Mansfield, from New-York for Aninsquan, is ashore. Arr. schr. Cerro Gordo, of Newburyport, with loss of foremast and bowsprit.

The fleet here is frozen in.

The schrs. Admiral Farragut and S. C. Loud are ashore at Edgartown.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20—Arr. schrs. G. W. Partridge, from Baltimore; W. Bonnell, from New-York.

Jan. 21—Arr. steamer Gen. Barnes, from New-York.

WOODS' HOLE, Jan. 21—Passing by, a steamer, supposed to be the Oriental, from New-Orleans for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The storm last evening commenced about 8 o'clock, from the N. E., increasing in violence, with snow, up to 11, when it was terrific. The effect was to clear the rivers and bay completely of ice, so that small vessels are navigating under canvas this morning, and the ferry-boats are making their usual trips. At this writing, 11 A. M., the wind is from the S. W., and is snowing again. The tide is unusually high; the cellars in the lower part of the City and bordering on the rivers are filled with water.

The U. S. steamer Madawaska, which left this City a few days ago, returned yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the Navy-yard.

The steamship The Queen, Capt. Grogan, of the National Steam Navigation Co.'s line, from Liverpool Jan. 3, and Queenstown 6th inst., at noon, arrived yesterday, bringing a fair list of cabin and 194 steerage passengers, with a full freight of valuable merchandise.

The City of New-York, Capt. Leitch, of the Inman line, from the same ports, also arrived yesterday, bringing dates from Queenstown to the 10th inst.

The steamer Jessie Hoyt, while coming up the bay yesterday afternoon, picked up the sloop Warren, abandoned, and towed her into the basin near Stapleton, S.I.

The pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13, for the safety of which some uneasiness has been felt, came up to the City yesterday afternoon, all well.

Capt. Martin Lyon, Jr., Sandy Hook pilot, and the sailing master of the yacht Henrietta in the late ocean race, returned home in the steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool, this morning.

The steamship Raleigh, Capt. Marshman, reports that when she left Norfolk, (19th inst.,) there was no communication by boat between that port and Baltimore, in consequence of the immense quantities of ice in the Chesapeake Bay.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The schr. Wm. De Witt, of Westport, from New-York for Salem, with a cargo of corn, sunk off Hyannis harbor on Saturday. The crew were saved.

The schr. Decatur, from Philadelphia, with coal for Boston, has been drifting about in Vineyard Sound in the ice for a week, with colors set for assistance.

The schr. Clara, from Baltimore for Boston, with an assorted cargo, is also drifting in the ice in Vineyard Sound.

The schr. Convey is ashore in Provincetown harbor, and is full of water. The schrs. Ship Jack and D. O. Smith are both ashore at the same place, high and dry on the beach. The schr. Alleghany lost foremast while in collision with an unknown vessel in Provincetown harbor. The schr. Willie Woe, for New-York, is safe in that harbor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 21.—The Spanish steamship Ocean Bird, which put into Norfolk, leaking, will be placed in the dry dock at the Navy-yard.

The schr. Adele Trudell, from Newbern for Philadelphia, encountered gales off Hatteras, and put into the Inlet.

The schrs. James Hague, for Philadelphia, and Richard Williams, for New-York from Newbern, were anchored in the Inlet, waiting for favorable weather.

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a poem by

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with the

Masonic Department by R. W. JOHN H. ANTHON,

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 133, Jan. 21, 1867.

47, 52, 50, 43, 37, 40, 57, 53, 76, 49, 66, 48, 3.

KENTUCKY—CLASS I, Jan. 21, 1867.

53, 49, 22, 54, 57, 28, 29, 51, 50, 13, 16, 21.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 37, Jan. 21, 1867.

43, 16, 17, 27, 68, 51, 6, 49, 74, 44, 72, 42, 34.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 38, Jan. 21, 1867.

53, 18, 54, 42, 29, 11, 2, 22, 6, 66, 27, 46.

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